THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Vol. 33. WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 20, 1822. No. 1655

St. Thomas's Church.

THERE will be DIVINE SERVICE with a LECTURE on every Friday evening during Lent at eight o'Clock.

VESTRY ROOM.
15th February 1822.

Education Society,

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society for promoting the Education of the Poor, and the Public Examination of the Children of the two Central Schools will be held at St. Thomas's Church, on Monday next the 25th instant at 10 o'Clock.

The Hon'ble the Governor will take the Chair.

HENRY DAVIES.
SECRETARY.

Bombay February 20th 1822.

Advertisement.

OF SATURDAY NEXT THE 23D INSTANT
At Noon,
WILL BE PUT UP
FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AS she now stands in the Dock Yard with all her Stores, a strong and commodious *Pleasure Boat*. She is teak built, copper bottomed, sails remarkably fast and is well calculated for pleasure excursions, or for carrying Passengers up and down the Coast.

February 20th 1822.

AUCTION SALE

To-morrow at 11 o'Clock
AT
Messrs. Baxter and Co's.

THE Remaining Household Furniture &c. undisposed of at the last Auction, also a Variety of Books, Beer, Wines and Spirits in Bottle, the property of a Gentleman gone to Sea.

At 1 o'Clock a Bengal built Chariot, in very excellent repair, several Buggies and other conveyances with Saddle Horses &c. also a Brace of Grey Hounds.

Bombay 20th February 1822.

Lalla Faquira

HAS FOR SALE.
At the Godowns
IN NISBET LANE,
FOR READY MONEY,
A FEW CHESTS
OF
NEW
Hyson Tea.

		Rupees.
WHOLE Chest, .	per Chest	100
Half ditto , ...	per ditto	50
Quarter ditto, ...	per ditto	25
Retail, ...	pdr lb.	1 2

SUPERIOR
BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net .	per Box	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do. . .	ditto	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.	per ½ Tub	11

ALSO
WINES
AND
Liquors,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, . .	per doz.	10
London Partichlar Madeira Wine,.	ditto	15
London Market ditto, . . .	ditto	13
Jamaica Rum, . . . , .	ditto	12
Cognac Brandy	ditto	18
Hollands Gin	ditto	15.

Bombay 6th February 1822.

For Sale

A Fashionable Landau imported by the Rockingham. It was made to order is of the best materials, and is parted with merely because the Gentleman who commissioned it, cannot, owing to the state of the roads, use it at the station to which he is likely soon to proceed. It will be sold for prime cost and charges,—Enquire of the Editor of this Paper.

Bombay, 20th February 1822.

FURNITURE & COMMISSION
Warehouse
BAKE HOUSE LANE
Humphreys & Young

HAVE for Sale a new Billiard Table 10 feet by 5 complete with Balls, Maces and Cues, also the following Articles.

ON COMMISSION.

Ladies Cheval Dressing Glasses, with handsome Sliding Sconces with Shades and Diamond cut drops.

Ditto ditto ditto with Shades.

Ditto Dressing Glasses 24 inches by 19½.

PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS OF THE FOLLOWING DIMENSIONS.

1—20 Yards long 8 yards wide at 7 Rs. per squaire yard.

1—20 Ditto 6 ditto wide very handsome Pattern.

Blue, white, and drab at 8 Rs. per square yard.

1—20 Ditto 6 ditto very handsome pattern red blue and Buff at 8 Rs. per square yard.

Also Sundry pieces of floor Cloth from 4 feet 9 inches to 3 feet in breath fit for passages, or fixing under Side Boards to preserve Mats, or to cover Side Boards to keep them from injury, the superiority of these Cloths over Mats or Woollen Carpetting is well known as the Painted Floor Cloths will last on boarded floors without being injured for 10 years and upwards, and can always be washed when soiled, there will be no objection to cut either of the 3 large Cloths provided the piece required shall be ⅓ ½ or 2-3rd of the length of each.

Billiard Cloth of superior Quality.

Billiard Balls 1st and 2d size.

Gilt Moulding for Picture frames.

Glasss for do. 35 inches by 29 and downwards.

A variety of Mahogany Blackwood and Jackwood Furniture.

Brass Door Lock, Bolts, and hinges of sorts.

Bombay 20th February 1822.

Advertisement.

ON SATURDAY
The 2d of March next
AT 4, IN THE AFTERNOON

BY order of the administratrix will be sold by Messrs Kempt and Co. by Public Auction the well known Bakery at Ombercary, together with a desirable Dwelling House and out Houses the Property of the late *Mr. Edward Tadman* Deceased. A Purvoe attends daily, Sunday excepted, to show the Premises from 10 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon.

Conditions may be known on application to *Mr. Kempt* with whom also may be seen the Title deeds of the premises in question.

Bombay, 20th Feb. 1822.

Advertisement.

IN Republishing the undermentioned advertisement of the 4th November 1821 the Executor and Executrix of the late *Eduljee Cursetjee* deem it right to mention that they are now about to make a Division of the Estate of the deceased in conformity with the Provisions of his will and to intimate to certain alleged Creditors of the said deceased who have sent in claims against him, but which they refused to Authenticate even by their signatures, that such claims cannot be attended to, until rendered in due form.

The Executor and Executrix will proceed to a distribution of the Estate on the 1st March next.

Bombay, 19th February 1822.

Advertisement.

DOSABHOY EDULJEE, Son, and MOOTEEBOY, widow Executor and Executrix of the late EDULJEE CURSETJEE, deceased, request that all persons having any claims or demands on or against the said Estate of the deceased, will send in the same to the above named Executor and Executrix,, duly authenticated on or before the 10th day of December next 1822, in order that the same may be examined and if correct, adjusted without delay. Any persons failing to render their accounts within the above period will be excluded from the settlement of the Estate the Executor and Executrix are about to make; and any claim afterwards made will be considered invalid and not to be attended to. The above named Executor and Executrix request that all persons indebted to the said Estate will forthwith dischage the amount of their respective debts accordingly,

Bombay. 19th February 1822.

FOR SALE
ON
Commission.

MR. ANDERSON has for Sale a good Sextant with Brass Stand, and an Artificial Horizon Price Rs. 275. *Also* 22 *Vols. Of the Encyclopedia, Britannica (Second hand) Price Rs.* 475. *One sett of Rees Encyclopedia in* 85 *parts in Boards, beautiful Types Price Rs* 800, *with numerous other Inportant and valuable Publications.*

Bombay 13th February 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2D FEBRUARY, 1822.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Sub Assistant Surgeons, when employed in charge of a Zillah or Civil station, to draw one half of the salary granted to Assistant Surgeons in the Civil Department, by the Regulations of the 15th of September last; subject, in other respects, to the general principles therein laid down; under which arrangement they will be entitled to the following allowances viz.

Net Pay from the Military Department.
at (2) two Rupees per day.

Civil Salary, (in lieu of all other Military allowances struck off).....Rupees 150
and the Medical allowance of Rupees (150) one hundred and fifty granted by the 2d Article of the Regulations of the 15th of September.

17th Februray 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following paras, of the Hon'ble Court's letters in the Military Department, dated the 13th and 27th of June, 4th of July, 1st 15th and 22d of August, and separate para dated the 24th of August 1821.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 13*th June* 1821.

In answer to Military letter from Bombay dated 26th August 1821 Para. 21.

71st Memorial from Lieut. Martin of the Artillery praying to be restored to the relative Rank which he held at the Military Seminary which would place him above Lieut. Edward Stanton.

PARA 2d. When Lts. Stanton and Martin passed their public examination at our Military Seminary in April 1819, our attention was particularly called to the report made by our public Examiner, & to the Rank which he had assigned to the several Cadets who were qualified to proceed to India; and, in order that strict justice might be done to all parties, we made enquiries as to the relative qualifications of both the above Gentlemen, and were satisfied that the rank assigned Mr. Stanton over Mr. Martin was perfectly justified by the result of their examination; we cannot, therefore comply with Mr. Martin's request to be placed above Mr. Stanton.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 27*th June* 1821.

PARA. 17th The undermentioned Officers belonging to your Establishment have our permission severally to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of next Season 1821-22 viz.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Philip McKeever,
Lieutenant Robert W. Smith.

18th Mr. David Molyson, conductor of ordnance on your Establishment, has our permission to return to his Duty.

19th We have permitted Patrick Macdonell M. D. to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon. His Rank will be settled at a future time.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 4*th July* 1821.

Memorial from Mr. Edward Millward, late an acting assistant Surgeon, praying to be restored to the service with his Rank from the date of his original appointment. The Court are referred to the Government's former recommendations in favor of this Gentleman, strengthened as they are by the testimonial which he has now produced.

PARA 2d. Referring to the orders communicated in our Military letters of the 15th March 1816 (113 a 15) 16th Aug. 1818 (5 a 7) and 1st September 1819 (47 a 50) requiring that all appointments made by you to the Medical Establishment be cancelled, to the operation of which orders we can admit of no exception; we are under the necessity of declining to comply with Mr. Millward's application.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 1*st August.*

In reply to Military letter from Bombay dated 23d July 1819 Para 204 and 209 respecting the rank of Cadets who have been at the seminary and others whose names do not appear in the lists. Para. 204 Respecting Rank of Seminary Cadets over all others of the same season excepting those who held King's Commissions.

PARA. The Regulation applied exclusively to certain Cadets appointed by us to the seminary in the seasons 1815 & 1816 for general service, and then only upon their proceeding under the nomination with which they originally joined the seminary; in this case we have taken care to state the reason why the Cadet is thus placed at the Head of the List. There are, however, several instances where young men have remained a considerable time at the institution, who either from choosing another line of service than that of the Engineers or Artillery, or from an inability to qualify themselves for that service, have been permitted to resign their appointments or have been removed therefrom, and have afterwards been permitted to proceed on distinct appointments to the Cavalry and Infantry. In these cases no preference of rank has been given to them beyond what every cadet of the season is entitled to, namely, the date of his sailing from England.

PARA. 205 date of rank of Messrs. Forbes and Farrell, to be adjusted.

3 Mr. Forbes must rank next to Mr. John Watts, and Mr. F. T. Farrell next to David Cunningham in the General List of Season 1816 dated April 1817.

PARA. 206 Respecting the rank of cadets Graham Lloyd and Wm. Twigg.

4th Mr. Lloyd's proper the rank was adjusted in the List No. 4 of 1818 and in the List No. 2 1818.

5th Mr. Twigg's Rank

PARA. 208 Requesting a readjustment of the rank of

Messrs. C. F. Elderton, Thos. Marshall & C. F. Pelly who held, His Majesty's commission.

7th Messrs, Elderton & Marshall's rank will be found corrected in List No. 4 1818.

8th Mr. Pelly's friends have but very lately produced to us satisfactory proof of his having held a commission in the King's service, and he should now be placed between Mr. Authony Dod and Mr. William Twigg in the amended List of season 1817.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 15*th August* 1821.

PARA. 4th We have permitted Mr. Benjamim Phillipson to proceed to your Presidency to practice as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your establishment. His Rank will be settled at a future time.

4th We have appointed Mr. Robert Henry Harris Fawcett (who proceeded to your Presidency as a passenger on board the ship Charles Grant) a cadet of Infantry upon your establishment; the friends of Mr. Fawcett have produced to us the required certificates of his age, we direct you will admit him a cadet of Infantry and administer to him the usual Oath of fidelity to the Company accordingly.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 22 August 1821.

PARA 6th, In the List of Rank No. 2d. of Cadets for your Presidency of Season 1820, you will find the name of Benjamin Crispin inserted as having proceeded by the Charles Grant. The Cadet was on board when the Ship left Gravesend, but the Charles Grant having afterwards sprung a leak,—she was brought into Portsmouth for survey and the Passengers were sent on shore. The damage, however, was repaired, and the vessel got under weigh sooner than was expected, in consequence of which Mr. Crispin was left behind.

17th, He has since taken his Passage on His Majesty's Ship Sophie, and as we are satisfied that the loss of his Passage could not be attributed to neglect on his part, we direct that he be not prejudiced in his Rank by the above circumstance, but permitted to retain that Rank which we had previously assigned him in the list alluded to.

Copy Para, which will be inserted in the next general letter to Bombay in the Military Department:

Lieutenant George Jervis has our permission to return to his duty upon your establishment.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations and promotions viz.

Infantry.

Senior Colonel of a Regiment, Lieutenant General Richard Gore, to be placed upon the senior list, agreeably to the commands of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, bearing date 8th November 1814, vice Nicholson deceased,—date of rank, 4th July 1821.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel D. Leighton to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of a Regiment of Infantry, vice Gore placed on the Senior List,—ditto, ditto.

Promotions.

Senior Major in the Army, William Carpenter, to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Leighton,—do. do.

3d Regiment N. I.

Senior Captain John Stewart to be Major, vice Carpenter promoted,—do. do.

Adjustment of Rank.

Captain William Spiller and Lieutenant Windham Maunsell to take rank vice Stewart promoted,—ditto, ditto.

Senior Captain Robert A. Bromley to be Major, Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Edward Towsey to be Captain of a Company and Ensign Robert Scott Gibson to be Lieutenant, in succession to Stewart,—23d Sept. 1821.

Lieutenant John Mills of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Sea on sick certificate for a period of six months from the date, of his embarkation.

Lieutenant James Thomas of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the situation of Barrack Master at Surat.

Ensign G. Candy is appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry from the 1st instant.

19th Feb. 1822.

The Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Rules for the guidance of Civil and Military Officers in regard to guards allotted for the security of Jails.

The Governer in Council considering the Magistrate responsible for the safe custody of the prisoners, the modes and hours of inspecting them must rest with him. It must rest with him also to point out what centinels are wanted but the Military Officer is at liberty to visit and relieve the Guards in whatever manner he thinks proper, or to controul their Military duties in any way he may deem expedient.

The Magistrate, therefore, is not to interfere with the visiting or relief of the guards, it being clearly understood that although the prisoners are under his authority, the guards (after their stations are once pointed out) are under the Military.

In the event of the Military Officer conceiving the safety of the Guard to be endangered by their situation, or their fidelity by too easy an intercourse with the prisoners, he is to represent it to the Magistrate for alteration, and ultimately to his superior officer for the consideration of Government On the other hand though the officer may give what orders he pleases regarding the relief and the discipline of the guard, he is to give none that affect the prisoners or other persons connected with the Jail, without the sanction of the Magistrate.

11th Feb. 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Riach is appointed Assistant Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency, and Assistant Surgeon Scott to act for Mr. Riach in that situation.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Gov.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH FEBRUARY 1822.

MR. William Henry Wathen to be Persian Translator of the Regulations of Government.

Major Vans Kennedy to be Mahratta and Guzerattee Translator of the Regulations of Government.

15TH FEBRUARY.

Mr. William Simson to be Deputy Secretary in the Office of Country Correspondence.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 11, Cornet Lewis, H. M. 17th Dragoons, from Kaira.

Do. Lieut. J. E. G. Morris, 2d | 12th Regt. from Keshmie.

12. Lieut. C. R. W. Jones, 1st Bat. 8th Regt. from Ahmednugger.

Do. Major Dickson, Bengal Cavalry from Calcutta.

14. Lieut. Hardie, Artillery from Decan.

Do. Major J. Salter, 1st Bat. 8th Regt. from Ahmednugger.

Do. Lieut. Richd. Sevenson, H. M. 17th Foot from Auringabad.

16. Lieut. Col. E. Shouldham, Qr. Mr. Gr. from Koncan.

Do. Lieut. J. G. Rorison, Pioneers from Poonah.

17. Capt. H. Newton, 1st | 4th Regt. from Severndroog.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 14, Capt. G, Arden, 2d | 4th Regt. to Baroda.

Do. Lieut. Hobson, B. E. Regt. to Severndroog.

16. Ensign Honnor, 2d | 2d to Baroda.

17. Capt. A. Morse, A. Q. Mr. Gr. to Baroda.

Do. Ensign Phipps, 3d Regt. N. I. to Bheemdy.

18. Lieut. Sandwith, 2d | 4th Regt. N. I. to Surat.

Do. Capt. Foy, Artillery to Surat.

BOMBAY.
CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
WEDNESDAY 20TH FEBRUARY, 1822.

Last Remittable Notes	128½	By Rs. per 100	Sicca
Earlier Ditto, - - -	126	- - - - - -	do
New loan Acknowledgments	117	- - - - - -	do

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

9 Months sight on London, per Rupee.	1—10		
30 Days — on Calcutta —	111½ —	100 Sicca	Rs.
30 Days — on Madras —	103½ —	100 Madras	do.
8 Days — on Surat —	101½ —	100 Surat	do.
8 Days — on Poonah —	104½ —	100 Poonah	do.
8 Days — Ahmedabad Antnee	118	100 Ahmed.	do.
8 Days ——————— Sicca	96	100 Ahmed.	do.
8 Days — Brodera —	98	100 Kaira.	do.
Price of Dollars —	—	226¼ Per 100.	

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Communication of Botanicus will receive attention in our next paper.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 20TH FEBRUARY, 1822.

We this week republish the Chinese Edicts concerning opium and other interesting subjects from the Courier. We have also continued our extracts from the files of English papers received by the Rockingham, and we have given two Extracts from the new Monthly Magazine of August, which we hope will reward the perusal of our readers.

Many of our readers are probably not aware that among the last batch of Baronets Colonel William Young of this Establishment is included.

At 12 o'clock on Wednesday, The Hon'ble Sir A. Buller took the oaths and his seat on the bench as Recorder of Bombay, the usual salute being fired on the occasion. After the Recorder had taken the oaths, the following gentlemen appointed by the Governor in council to be Aldermen of the Court to supply the late vacancies, were sworn in,—Wm. Page Ashburner, Esq. Thomas Flower. Esq. Benjamin Philipps, Esq. and Robert Wallace, Esq.

The Advocate General then rose and addressed the Mayor, Henry Meriton, Esq. nearly in the following terms.

MR. MAYOR,

The bar and the gentlemen practitioners of this court cannot suffer you to retire from the situation of acting president, without publicly expressing through me their gratitude for your conduct towards them individually, and their sense of the ability, and, I will say emphatically, the acuteness, the impartiality and the intregrity with which you have discharged the duties of that high situation.

The Mayor answered with great feeling, in words as far as our recollection serves us, as follows.

MR. ADVOCATE GENERAL AND GENTLEMEN AT THE BAR.

Not expecting to be brought so particularly and so kindly into notice, I am ill prepared to make such return as my feelings would dictate.

You are, gentlemen, all aware, that accident placed me in the honorable situation I have so recently filled; and if I have been successful in discharging the duties I had to perform, it emanated chiefly with yourselves—for the plain and perspicious manner in which the pleadings at the bar have been conducted—the ready and able communications from yourself, Sir—together with the able assistance of my colleagues on the Bench, left but little for me to perform. Nor can I take any merit in the execution of those duties entrusted to my charge, except that of a caution not to go beyond my humble knowledge of the subject, or in any way to wade out of my depth, but zealously and to the best of my ability to discharge the trust reposed in me; and it is truly gratifying to find I have not been unsuccessful—a feeling which your kindness on the present occasion assures me of, and which will always be most gratefully remembered.

There is another gratification I most sensibly feel; when I reflect that I leave you in the hands of a gentlemen, who will fill the Chair with so much more ability and satisfaction to you than I can possibly have done.

The ship Sarah, Capt. Thacker, wa off Cape Comorin on the 24th January, all well; and the passengers much pleased with their Captain. The Milford arrived at Cannanore on 31st ultimo after a fine run of 3½ days. She was expected to sail again on 2d or 3d instant The passengers, we are happy to hear, were improving fast in health.

The Charles Forbes, arrived at Macao on the 20th Dec.

We have been most obligingly favored with the following important and curious Chinese Edicts respecting Opium.

Paper sent to the President by Houqua.

November 17th 1821.

Keih, the Magistrate of the Nanhoe district and Wang the Magistrate of the Panyer, (or Whampoa) district issue the following in obedience to order.

We have received an official document from Ching the Poochingsyze, (or Treasurer of the province) which contains the following.

On the 22d of the 10th Moon of the first year of Taon Kwang, I received an official document from *Yuen*, the guardian of the prince, and the Governor General of the two provinces, Kwangtung, and Kwangse, couched in these words.

The hong Merchants have in obedience to order stated to government, that they have found out three vessels, *Heck's* and others, all of whom have Opium on board, which they have brought with them into the port. Opium is a commodity which is produced amongst foreigners, beyond seas, and from thence flows in and poisons China. Often have Imperial Edicts been issued strictly prohibiting it; and I with the Hoppo, have issued severe prohibitions, against it, not two or three times only. I have now found out by enquiry, that the foreign Ships which enter this port still clandestinely smuggle it in, and I have ordered the merchants to their face, to enquire and examine about every vessel, and report the facts to Government. These Merchants have now stated that the country Ships (Capt. Hogg, Packyns, and Coupland) *Heck*, and Pikaenshe; and the American Ship *Kappelun*, all have Opium in them, hereby egregiously offending the mandates of the *Celestial Empire*.

In the 20th year of Kea King it was order'd by his Imperial Majesty "That if one vessel brought Opium, that vessel and the whole cargo should be rejected, and her trading interdicted: if all the vessels brought Opium, then they must all have the whole of their cargo rejected, and the Ships expelled from the port. This is on record."

Now as the Ship Heck, (Capt. Hogg Ship Eugenia) and Pekenshe, (Capt. Parkyns Ship Merope) and Kappelun (Capt. Coupland American Ship Emily) have been discovered to contain Opium, it is right forthwith in reverencial obedience to Imperial orders to reject the whole cargo of these Ships. But of these three Ships some have landed goods and some have not, and some have taken goods on board, and others have not, which is a different case from those Ships just entered the port: and it is proper to distinguish and punish them severely. I have advisedly determined concerning these three Ships which have already landed and sold cotton, putchuck and tin; that the securing Merchant shall calculate accurately the original cost in the respective country to which the ship belongs, and shall out of clemency give one half to the foreigner to whom the commodity belongs, it being only permitted however, to give it in goods, not in money, and an order shall be issued to the *Tapan* * to wait for these goods, till three months after the said Ship leaves the port, when he may put them on board some other ship, and send them home to his own country; he shall not be allowed to put them on board the origiual ship. The other half of the value (of the landed goods) and the profits which have been made on them, shall be confiscated, and delivered to the Treasury of the Porchingsyze for the use of Government. The goods which have not yet been landed shall all be rejected; and the Opium it shall be the duty of Howqua and the others, to take out of the ship and burn. And let the ships which contained it be expelled from the port, and sent back to their own country within five days. As to the goods which Kappelun has taken on board, it is stated that they belong to a foreigner of the "Holland" Nation who has freighted them. I fear there is some clandestine working into each others hands' in this, and order that they shall not be freighted in that ship; but hereby require the Nanhoe Magistrate to put officers over the securing Merchant and make him instantly take them all out of the said ship and store them up, till three months after this ship leaves the port, and then permit them to be put on board some other ship and sent away.

In one word, ordinary goods if smuggled are liable to be confiscated, and how can these three ships which have brought a prohibited commodity, and offended against the mandate of the Celestial Empire, be permitted to escape without severe punishment, to correct the gain scheming hearts of foreigners. Further the *Celestial Empire* allows a trade of Tea to keep alive those Nations; and the said foreign Merchants clandestinely sell Opium to injure China. Neither celestial principles nor the Royal Law will allow this,

Let the aforessaid three Ships, not only be disallowed trading on this occasion but moreover it is right to set a mark upon them and for ever disallow their coming to Canton to trade. Let this document be handed to the Treasurer and let him unite with the Judge in instantly requiring the Nanhoe and Whampoa magistrates, to communieate the order to the Hong Merchants, and rigorously impel them to a speedy management of the business, let there not be the least opposition or delay; the existence of which will involve them in serious guilt.

As to all those Merchants who carelessly secure ships that have Opium, by rights they should be broken and their crime punished; but as they have themselves made the disclosure let them, as an act of elemency beforgiven. Hereafter the foreigns ships which shall come into the Port. ought to be secured by thefirst four Merchants Howqua, Mowqua Paunkhequa, and Chunqua theymustnot throw them off themselves on the under merchants. Those four merchants are opulent and substantial People, and will no doubt out of regard for their own persons and families feel awe and dread.

Let a communication be made to the Offices of the Fooyuen and Hoppo and copies be taken &ca. &ca.

We receiving the above, in obedience thereto issue it to the Hong Merchants and require them in the most rigorous manner to proceed with haste to obey the tenor thereof.

Haste, Haste, a special Edict.

Taou Dwang Ist Years,
10*th Moon* 23 *day*.

Second Paper received November 17th 1821.

The Nanhoe and Whampoa Magistrates Keih & Wang have received a letters from the Treasurer, who has received a document from the Viceroy, saying that the Hong Merchants have given information against *Lapshin's* ship, that she contains Opium; but the merchants have not stated wheather she has or not landed or taken on board goods. Let them find out immediately and report the result to government.

Taou Kwang Ist Year,
10*th Moon* 23*d day*.

From the Hong Merchants; received Dec. 8th 1821.

Concerning Opium.

We would state respectfully, that we have now received the following commands from the vice roy, concerning the case of the Country ships Hagg, Parkyns, and Robinson, viz. That we make a memorandum of the names of these ships, and these Merchants, and for ever prohibit their coming to Canton to trade.

We beg benevolent brother, that you will send a letter to your own country to proclaim this information, and also, that hereafter, no ship coming to Canton should bring Opium in her, in opposition to the laws, Further we send three Edicts from the vice roy for your persual.

To
C. B. WILCOCKS, Esq.

Signed.
HOWQUA,
MOWQUA,
&c. &c.
11*th Moon* 12 *Day*, &c. &c.

Yuen,

The Viceroy, and Hoppa, to the Hong Merchants.

Consequance reported to Government, that Parkyns ship, which brought Cotton, arived at Whampoa, on the 23d of the 5th Moon. That she contained 40 Seamen, 4 great guns. 1 muskets 20 swords, 200 catties of powder, and 200 balls.

This ship, having been found to smugg Opium, has been ordered out of the port, and she has in obedience to the order employed a pilot to carry her out of the port, and she is going with the original number of seamen guns &c.

On this being laid before me, the Hoppo I have given the port clearance and have informed the Governor. that he may order the government armed boats, to watch her out beyond the Bogue, and not allow her to linger about on the way.

Let the Hong Merchants make memorandums of the names of these ships and these Merchants; and never to enternity, suffer them to come Canton to trade.

Taowkwaung 1st year 11 moon 9 doy.

There is another statement like the above, from Packqua, concerning Cowplands ship, on which the same decision is pronounced.—Dated the 13th day.

Paper, issued by the (vice roy) or Governor of Canton, Yuen Tagin, which passed through the Treasurer's office, and two local magistrates of Panyu, and Nanhoe, to the Hong Merchants, by whom it was delivered.

Dated December 2d 1821. Received 8th Dec.

We the Panyu, and Nanhoe magistrates, on the 7th of the 11th moon, of the first year of Taowawang, received an official document from the Poochingsye, saying--

On the 6th of the 11th moon, I received from the governor general of the two kwang provinces (Kwangtung, and Kwangse) the following doument.

The Hong Merchants have presented a petition from several foreign merchants craving a remission of the penalty inflicted &c.

I (the governnor) before issued an order that Hogg's, and other vessels, four in number, should each have half the value of its cargo confiscated to government, agreably to the usage of the interior, and because that which the foreigners valu e most is trade, I designed to cause them a loss to punish the lucre scheming hearts of avaricious foreigners, and to inflect a penalty for their smuggling in a contraband commodity to the injury of our people. And I designed to cause all foreign nations to hear it, and to know that not only smuggled Opium could not be sold, but that on accouut of it correct commodities, would be implicated in a loss, so that next year, those who came to Canton to trade, would

---

* Tapan is applied both to chiefs of factories and individual supercargoes, butmore usually to chiefs.

not dare to smuggle it, and involve themselves in trouble. I, the governor, intended hereby to arouse a hundred, by the punishment of one, and by one operation of the law to put a stop to any further use for the law.

By no means was it the case that the noble, magnificent, and palace like Celestial Empire needed this petty trifling confiscation.

I now find that these several foreign vessels are embarrassed, and necessitous in an extreme deegree. that the Merchants roar out, as under the agonie of a head ache their supplications, and I find that Hogg, and the others the three vessels brought goods to the amount of two hundred thousand, that the confiscation will require a hundred thou and Tae —And further, it is said these foreigners have partners, and that their whole Capital is but a trifling sum, and also that an order of confiscation was not previously made known to them.

Therefore as the Celestial Empire keeps its bounties on men from remote parts, and unites equally, gracious acts, and stern Majesty—I, the Governor, in humble imitation of the tender kindness of the Great Emperor towards foreigners, now exercise clemency to these persons, on their first offence, and allow that the sentence to confiscate half the value of their cargoes be remitted.

But in the 20th year of Kea king an imperial order was received, saying that if any ship brought Opium, the whole of its cargo should be rejected. This is on record.

Now Hogg's ship, and the other ships have been long in the port, and have sold half of their cargoes, and the imperial order to reject the whole of the cargoes cannot be carried into effect. But if the profits of the already sold part of the cargo be given them, it will be a violation of the imperial order, and the punishment inflicted will be insufficient.

Therefore let the former order given by me concerning the unsold part of the cargo, be carried into force, and the whole of it be rejected, and respecting that which has been delivered let it devolve on the Hong Merchants to calculate justly how much is profit, and and let them give back the cost to purchase goods with but not allow them to buy Tea, or Rhubarb, nor let them (as was before decided) take away the goods, but have them sent in some other ship, three months after they leave the Port. The profits of the said half shall be delivered to the Provincial Treasurer, and applied to the use of Government. Thus the case will be (to the foreigners) the same whether their goods had been sold, or unsold. And the Imperial order to reject the whole cargo will be complied with.

I, the Governor, have obeyed the Imperial order, and have still exercised clemency, on account of this being the first offence of these several ships. Hereafter if the foreign ships of any nation again offend, they cannot crave clemency nor an exemption from confiscation.

I pass this to the Treasurer, that he may unite with the criminal judge, and order the two local magistrates to command the Hong Merchants, to obey speedily and strictly the tenor of this.

And further more, let a strict watch be kept up to prevent any, the least possible quantity of Tea, or Rhubarb being smuggled out of the port.

As to one of these four ships, viz. Coroplands' (ship Emily of Baltimore) it contained merely about a thousand Catties of foreign tin, worth scarcely any thing—and it paid for the Port charges upwards of one thousand four hundred Taels, from which it appears that the said vessel came for no purpose but to sell Opium.

Infinitely detestable! Rightly did Heaven send down punishment, and cause Francis Terranovia to commit a crime for which he was strangled.—This ship should be punished more severely. Only, as the three ships, Hogg's and the others, have had clemency extended to them, and the value of their old Cargoes given back, I shall remit the sentence on all, equally; and shall deal with it as with Hogg's and the others, to inflict a little punishment.

In one word,

THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

permits Tea, Rhubarb &c., to be sold to keep alive the people of the said nations. Those persons who are annually kept alive thereby, are more than Ten thousand times ten thousand. How substantial a favour is this! Yet these foreigners feel no gratitude; nor wish to render a recompense, but smuggle in prohibited opium, which flows and poisons the land.

When this conduct is referred to the heart, it must be disquieted; when referred to reason, it is contrary to it.

In broad day, on earth, there is the Royal Law, In shades after death are gods and demons. These foreign ships pass an immense ocean, go through gales of wind, boisterous seas, and unknown dangers entirely preserved by the condescending protection *of the celestial gods.*—

And therefore, they should hereafter rouse themselves to zealous reflection, to bitter repentance and to reformation, and alter their inhuman, unreasonable conduct. Then will the winds be fair, and the waves stilled, and they will for ever receive the gracious bounty of.

THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

Let the Hong Merchants in obedience to this edict carefully and minutely inculcate its contents to all foreign Ships going away to their own country and to all supra cargoes requiring them to know and understand it —

[illegible] the Pooching sye having received; (from the Governer) the above quoted document transmitted it to the local magistrate to carry it into effect.

We the local magistrates, having received the above quoted commands, hereby order the Hong Merchants to carry the same into effect without [illegible]

Disobedience will involve guilt and heavy consequence———Hasten——Haste

To [illegible]NG 1ST YEAR.
1[illegible] *Moon 8th day.*

Yuen, the Governor General of Ganton &c., to the Hong Merchants &c.,

The Custom House at the Bogue fort has reported the arrival of an American Merchant, Brevoot's ship, containing Quicksilver and other goods.

It is proper to hasten to issue an order to the head Merchant, * to take the direction of the Securing merchant, and the other merchants to examine into the case, and become sureties.

As soon as this order reaches the Head merchant, let him take, under his direction, the Hong merchant who has secured Brevort's foreign ship, and both of them repair on board the said ship, to examine it fully—or search it. If no Hong merchant has yet become security, the Head Merchant is hereby ordered to go and search; and if the said ship has brought Opium let him report to me the fact, that I may, in obedience to the Imperial Commands, order her away again. If she has no Opium, then let the Securing Merchant give a bond to Government, being Surety to that effect, and also cause the foreign Merchant to give a true Bond, to the same effect, and let these be presented to me, the Governor, and Copies be given to Hoppo's office, to remain on record. It is necessary that the Hong merchants, on receiving this order, go immediately to search, without the least delay, lest the foreigners, being in the Port many days, again smuggle Opium. In one word, if the Hong merchants, with really true hearts, deeply hate the foreigners smuggling Opium, and have the same resolution and detestation as the mandareens, and people of China, they will undoubtedly on receiving from me, the Gov. this order, delight to exert both mind, and body, to carry the same into speedy effect sincerely and truly, and not like other security merchants in beyond days. If they keep the shade before their eyes, and look at this subject, or feel a dislike to act, to avoid the trouble of stepping over the pitcher; or if they lend their mouths to make pretext to excuse themselves; and begin by showing a defect of spirit, it will be a proof that they are in the habit of facilitating and conniving at smuggling! and will be the means of discriminating whether they are actuated by public or selfish feelings; whether their conduct be meritorious or criminal.

CONSIDER THIS! KNOW THIS!

A SPECIAL ORDER.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the following outline of the commercial news from letters per Glenelg &c.

Extracts letters from Canton 26th Dec. 1821.

"The trade of the Company is now stopped on account of the affair at Lintin. The Hong Merchants yesterday took the very unusual step, under orders from the Viceroy, of proceeding to Whampoa to deliver a chop on board of each of the ships, explaining the causes of the stoppage, and containing it is said, much offensive matter,"

"The outside Merchants are now prevented from trading with us, which has been so long done by connivance, foreign property in their possession has been seized, and they ordered the seizure of China goods in the factory of an American Resident, because they were not purchased from a Hong Merchant."

This, and the limiting the security merchants to four, will have a ruinous effect, it is already felt in the article of Cotton, which will not realize 6 tales even at a long credit of 6 months, and there seems little prospect of amendment, the stock on hand being so immence (50,000 bales) and the losses sustained by the holders, aided with the bad appearance of every thing at present, will deter purchasers from again embarking in it. What the result of these unfortunate circumstances will be, it is impossible to foresee.

The stock of Opium at Whampoa is about 1000 chests, 600 Malwa, 400 Bengal. The heavy premium 600 tales given to every informer for a single chest, by the Hong Merchants, has increased the alarm occasioned by former occurrences, the nominal price of Malwa is 1200 Spanish dollars.

The supercargoes opened the Treasury on the 14th to receive cash for bills on the Court of Directors at 4s. 8d. per dollar at 12 months' sight and 5s: per dollar at 730 days' sight, an immense sum (a million of dollars) has been paid in on terms so unexpectedly favourable. If they had but declared their intention sooner their treasury would have been filled at a lower rate of exchange, and it would have made an incalculable difference in the market prices of the season, every article at all likely to answer in England having been bought up at high prices, for want of other means of taking home funds."

We are informed that 6 tale 5 mace had been offered for the Cotton of the Charles Forbes and had been refused.

Bombay Courier,

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 12, Brig, Eliza, J. Desmier, from Cochin 29th Dec

Do. Brig Pigeon, Thomas Skene, from Keshma 29th January.

18. Brig Tartar, J. Roide, from Columbo.

PASSENGERS.

Per the Pigeon.—Lieut. J. E. G. Morris.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 12, Brig George the Fourth, P. Barbet to Columbo.

14. The Hon'ble C. Cruizer Aurora, Lieut. R E Goodridge, to Persian Gulph.

16. Ship Frances Warden, W. Webster, to the Persian Gulph.

Do. Turkish Brig Fulock, Nacqudah Mummeesse to Mocha.

17. Ship Marchioness of Hastings, John Rutherford to Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

By the Frances Warden—Capt. Hart, Persian Ambassador & Suite, 40 Arabs Prisoners & 6 Arabs.

Per the Marchioness of Hastings.—Mrs. Rutherford, Capt. Ande, Mr. Parker.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Lord Castlereagh, for London.
Sarah, for do.
Rockingham, for do.
Elizabeth, for Penang.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

JANUARY,—19. Madras G. Wetden, from Flamouth Aug 5.

20. La Delphine J. Herand, from Nantz Sept 5.

22. Ship Harriet, E. Studd, from Bombay 27th November.

23. French Brig Emele, M. Queren, from Manial 12th August.

25, Bark George, J. Poulson, from Malabar Coast 16th and Columbo 22d December.

26, Ship Frances Charlotte, S. Manningham, from Cape of Good Hope, 3d September, and Mauritius 20th November.

27, Ship Fame, J. Lamb, from London—Bourbon and Trincomalee 22d December.

---

* If does not appear whether Howqua alone, or the four seniors are meant.

Ship Ceres, E. K. Arther, from Penang 29th December.

29, Wellington G. Maxwell, from Batavia Dec. 1.

PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Madras, Capt. George Weltden, from Falmouth the 5th of Aug. and the Cape of Good Hope the 2d of November,

From London.—Mr. Jesse Cathro, Miss K. Sand, by, and Lieutenant A. Davison, of the Bengal Native Infantry. From the Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs, Lambert and 2 Children, and Mr. W. Lambert, Civil Service,—The Madras left the Ships Resource, and Bombay Trader, at the Cape.

Per Wellington, from Batavia to Calcutta,—Thomas, Mun, Esq. Merchant, Masters W, J. and B. Keasberry.

The Wellington, on the 12th of December, in latitude 3° 50' S. and longitude 90° 30' Espoke the H. C. Ship Vansittart, from Bombay, bound to Batavia and China.

Per Ship Hurriett. From Bombay:—Mr. W. Hall, and Mr. C. Jameson, Surgeons, Mr. J. H. Little, Civil Service, Lieut. Mainwaring, and Lieut. T. Price.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

JANUARY, 22, Ship Flora, James Sherriff, for Bombay.

23, Ship Perseverance, Thomas Benn, for Liverpool.

24, H. C C. Ship Barrosa, Captain H. Hutchinson, for London.

Do. Ship Isabella, P. C. Foster, for Penang.

Do. Ship Hero of Malown, J. Neish, for Batavia.

Do. Ship Bencoolen, J. B. Anstice, Cape and London.

Do. French Ship Titus, Mr. Auverny, for Bordeaux,

25, H. C. C. Ship Florentia, Captain S. Remmington, for London.

Do. American Ship Catherine, John Eddicott, for Salem.

Do. Portuguese Brig Cassadore, F. J. N. Varconselos, for Macoa.

27, Ship Ajax, A. Scott, for Gibralter.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Fame. Capt. Calark For London:—Mrs. Maria Nugent, Mrs, Mills, Miss, Ann Hamilton, Miss Harriet Hamilton, Miss Maria Nugent, John Hamilton, Esq. Masters James and Charles Hamilton, Capt. G. B. Field Mr J. M. Caldicott. Qr. Mr. Serjeant Touson, H. C. European Regiment, Mrs. Mary Touson,—Children: Henry C. Touson, Sarah Touson.

For the Cape:—Mrs. M. Toussaint, Miss M, Toussaint, Capt. Edward Toussaint.

For Madras:—Robert Franck, Esq.

Per Ship Earl Kellie.—With the Hon. Company's Troops to Penang, Lieut. Bunbury, his Wife and four Children.

Per Ship Bencooleu, Capt. Anstice. To England;—S, Gregson, Esq.

Per Ship Exmouth, Capt. Bramwell—With Troops Captain Murray, Lieutenant Fulcher.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS,—January 26th Brig Catherine, A. B. Bennist from Calcutta 10th and Penang 15th Jan.

Do. H. M. Brig Wizard, Lieutenant Greville, from Calcutta.

29th Cutter Gertruyda, N. Birsay returned from Tunore 26th, January.

January 30th H. M. Soop Curlew, Captain P. Blackwood, from Penang.

Do. H. M. Brig Sattelite, Captain R. Gore, from Penang.

DEPARTURES.—January 25th, Ship Thetis, C. F. Davies, for Covelong and Calcutta.

26th, Brig Fairy. Syrang T. Nardapha, for Vizagapatam and Ganjam.

29th Ship Cornwall, W. Richardson, for Ceylon and Bombay,

January 29th, H. M. Brig Wizard, Lieutenant Grenville, on a Cruize.

31st Brig Lion, T. W. Brunt, for the Malabar Coast.

Do. Ship Orient, P. Wallace, for England.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H, M, Ship Leander, Captain Gore,
H. M. Sloop Curlew, Captain P. Blackwood,
H. M. Brig Satellite, Captain R. Gore,
Ship Britannia, W, Snowball,
Ship Scotia, A. Agnew,
Ship Forbes, R, Roe.
Brig John Shore, J. Sutherland.
Brig Catherine A. B. Bannist,
Cutter Gertruyda, N. Birsay.

General Register of Marriages Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

On [illegible]esday the 13th inst. at St. Thomas's Church, by the [illegible]erable the Archdeacon, James Bruce, second so[illegible] George Simson, Esq. of Sillwood Park Berks & [illegible]o Harriett daughter of the late George Warden, [illegible] of Richmond, Surry.

On Thu[illegible]he 14th Inst. Mr. John Rutherford, Commande[illegible]e Ship Marchioness of Hastings to Miss Melina [illegible]

On Thurso[illegible]14th Inst. at St. Thomas's Church Mr. John Burt[illegible]he Audit Department, to Mrs. Rozario Rosel, [illegible] the late Mr. Rose, of the Military Servie of this [illegible]blishment.

DEATHS.

At Port Louis I le [illegible] France, on the 14th of October 1821, from the effects of a wound, received on the head in the Battle of Ben Boo Alli Captain Thomas Guise Stewart, of the 1st | 7th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

At Kirkbythese, near Appleby, Westmoreland, on the 5th July 1821, aged 87, Hannah relict of the late Thos. Crosby, Esq of that place, and Sister of the late Major General John Bellasis of the Bombay Establishment.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On the Monday, the 21st January, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Capt. John Meiler, of the European Invalids, to Maria Rozario.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th January, the lady of Jonathan Elliot, Esq. of a son.

On Monday, the 21st January, Mrs. Peter Pereira, of a son.

On Thursday last, the 24th January, the wife of Mr. H. P. Casper, of the H. C.'s Marine service of a son.

On Friday, the 24th January, Emelia, the wife of Mr. Wyatt, Coach-maker, of a daughter.

On the 26th January, Mrs. Joseph Elly, of a son.

On the 29th December Mrs. Saymour, of a daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 20th December, the Lady of Captain Penegrine David,, 24th N. I. of a son.

At Baxer, on the 13th December, the lady of T. F. Baker Esq. of a son.

At Mhow in Malwah on the 23d December, 1821. the lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant R, S. Austruther, 6th Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, the 20th January, at Ballod Ghaut, Captain Webster, 2d Battalion 22d Regiment Native Infantry.

On Monday, the 21st January Mrs, Sarah Gunter. wife of Mr. T. G. Guner aged 35 years.

On the 16th January, at Patna, Mr. Authony David, Trader, aged 62years, after a few days illness of the Dropsey.

At Soanpore, sixty miles south of Sumbhulpore, on the 13th January instant, of a fever which had karassed him above three months, Major Edward Roughsedge, of the 26th Regiment N, I. late Commanding the Ramghur Battalion and Agent to the Governor General, Few men will be more generally or more justly regretted than this distinguished Officer, of whom it may be said with entire justice, that he was an ornament alike of the service to which he belonged, and of private society. In public life. his undeviating rectitude of conduct secured to him the approbation of Government, and the confidence and love of all in any way placed under his controul. Raised when a very young man to the command of an important corps, and placed in a very responsible and confidential situation, frequently calling for the exercise of extensive civil as well as military powers, he invariably conducted himself with wisdom probity, and humanity. In a long course of years, and amidst various clashing interests, and ofen and concealed enmities, he managed the affairs of the numerous small principalities on the South West frontier with approved integrity and judgement; and in the settlement of all their disputes, whether arising amongst themselves, or with the Government, evinced a sound discretion, great personal purity, and the most even handed justice. His affability with the natives both high and low, his thorough knowledge of the customs and language, his undeviating kindliness of feeling and attention to their prejudices, wishes, and interests, had gained him such an assendency over them, that his name was a password for every thing just and honorable: and his order ranged undisputed over a tract of country extending several hundred miles, and comprising many different tribes and classes of men. In 1818,, when our provinces were threatened with an invasion by the Pindarees, he was entrusted with the important post of defending the frontier between the Ioane and Cuttack, and three years ago the unlimited confidence which Government had long reposed in him was crowned, and the importance of his situation enhanced, by his nomination as Political Agent; an appointment the duties of which he had in fact long virtually exercised.—As a soldier, Major Roughsedge had frequent opportunities of shewing that he combined all the principal virtues of Military life,—daring courage, intrepedity, utter carelessness of self, kind consideration for his Officers and men protection of his friends, and clemency to his enemies. He successively subdued various refractory chiefs without cruelty or oppression; and on every occasion shewed the utmost desire to avoid hostilities, and spare blood.

In private life, Major Roughsedge was not less estimable. His unsparing hospitality has been experienced, at one time or other, by half of his brother Officers, and was indeed proverbial throughout India. To the officers of his corps he so demeaned himself, that he was held by them in the light of an older brother, rather than of a Master or superior. He possessed great sweetness of disposition and amiability of temper, so that those who lived with him for years never saw him angry or even ruffled—Such was his amenity. His benevolence and munificence might be termed princely; and yet so little conscious was he of their value, that he felt surprise, and even displeasure, if any covert act of his kindness were accidentally mentioned before him.—In converation he was unassuming, amusing and instructive. He had carefully cultivated a naturally very superior understanding by extensive reading, and was full on almost every subject of information. In argument he was clear, acute and his repartees were lively and pointed, without being personal or ill-natured. So much indeed of the true milk of human kindness was mixed up with his nature, that the writer of these hasty lines, who had the happsness of knowing him well, firmly believes he scarce ever remembered an injury a few days after it had been committed, and never cherished enmity against a living being,—That such a man should be untimely cut off from his family, friends, and country, whilst in possession of station, fortune, high reputation—all that renders life valuable—is most afflicting; and to his friends would be scarce endurable, if the sad uncertainty of human prospects and enjoyments did not daily, teach them the bitter lesson of resignation.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES

On the 24th Jan. Mr. Geo. Cortnell to Miss Catherine Price.

At Cuddalore, of the 28th January, Capt. John Wilson, Barrack master and Postmaster of Bangalore, to Jane Elizabeth, relict of the late Lieut. Tulk, 7th N. I.

At Trichinopoly, on Friday the 1st February, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. H C. Bankes, Mr. Daniel Isaac, of the Honorable Company's Service in the Medical Establishment, to Miss Eliza O'Counor.

On Wednesday, the 30th January, at the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Jeaffreson, Mr. Henry Hamilton, to Miss Ann Amellia Barlow.

BIRTHS.

At Allepey, on the 18th Dec. the Lady of Captain Robert Gordon, of the Bombay Eng. of a Son.

At Quilon, on the 12th January the Lady of W. P. Birmingham, Esq. Asst. Surg. H. M. 89th of a Daughter.

On the 21st Jan. at Quilon, the wife of Capt. C. Swanston, Paymaster of that Station, of a Daughter.

At Mangalore, on the 28th January, the Lady of J. Hazlewood, Esq. of a Son.

Deaths.

At Chittledroog, on 22d Jan. Lieut. and Adj. S. W. Fox, of the 2d Bat. 14th Regt. N I.

On the 24th Jan. in the 21st year of her age, Sophia, wife of Mr. A La Fontaine.

At Samulcotton, on the 9th Jan. in the 28th year of his age, Lieut. Alexander Macdonald, 1st Bat. 21st N. I.

At Arcot, on the 29th of January. of the Cholera Morbus, in the 50th year of his age, William Emmis, Arrack Godown Serjeant of that station, leaving a disconsolate wife and three children to lament his irreparable loss.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE *of* GOVT. SECURITIES
JANUARY 25, 1822.

BUY.	PREMIUM	SELL.
14 12	Six per Cent. New Loans,.....	14
20 0	Ditto Remittable,.....	19
18 10	Ditto Ditto. earlier Loans,....	18 8 8 6

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1822.

The shipping Report of yesterday announced the arrival of the Bark *George*; J. Poulson, from the Malabar Coast 16th and Colombo 22d December.

Passengers.

Captain C. F. Grice, H. C. Bombay Marine Miss C. Grice.

The Departure of the French Ship *Titus* for Bordeaux, on Thursday is also noticed.

The *Bussorah Merchant* remained at Diamond Harbour on Thursday, from whence the *Morning Star* passed down on Wednesday.

The *Travancore* and *Fattalburry*, proceeded down from Kedgeree on Thureday.

The only Ships, remaining at the New Anchorage were the *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, and the *Rose*.

The H. C. Ships *Marquess of Wellington*, & *Thomas Grenville* remained at Sugor on Thursday; from whence the *William Miles*, *John Taylor*, *Jupiter Kingston*, *Sherburne*, *Georgiana*, *and Anne*, went to sea on Wednesday.

[*Ben. Hurkaru, Jan.* 26.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

[FROM THE BOARD OF THE NEW ENGLAND COFFEE HOUSE, AUGUST 2.]

Salem Gazette, June 12.

Captain Orme, who arrived here on Tuesday last from the Falkland Islands, has furnished us with the following act of sovereignity :—

CIRCULAR.

" National frigate *Heroina* at Port Soledad.

" Sir,—I have the honour to inform you of my arrival at this port, to take possesion of these islands in the name of the Supreme Government of the united provinces of South America. The ceremony was publicly performed on the 6th day of November, and the national standard hoisted at the fort, under a salute from this frigate, in the presence of several citizens of the United States and Great Britain. It is my desire to act towards all friendly flags with the most distinguished justice and hospitality, and it will give me pleasure to aid and assist such as may require them, to obtain refreshments with as little trouble and expence as possible, I have to beg of you to communicate this intelligence to any other vessel of your nation whom it may concern.

" I am, Sir, " D. JEWETT,

" Colonel of the Marine of the United Provinces of South America, Commander of the frigate *Heroina*."

VOLCANO IN THE ISLE OF BOURBON.

[ACCOUNT OE A LATE EXPLOSION, BY AN EYE WITNESS.]

On the 27th of February' at 10 o'clock in the morning the weather being cloudy, a frightful noise was heard like that of a loud clap of thunder, produced by the explosion of a column of fire and smoke from of the crater of the volcano. The clearuess of the rest of the day prevented a full enjoyment of this [illegible]ant horror; but on the arrival of night a pillar was perceived, formed of masses of fire and inflamed matter, shooting majestically to a prodigious height, and falling with a crash which inspired terror. The brightness which it diffused was such, that over all the extent of this quarter a letter could be read by the light of this prodigy. Towards the middle of the night three rivers of fire were discovered opening a passage near the summit of the mountain, a little below the crater, and taking a direction perpendicular to the high road. On the 9th of March one of them had passed it, leaving a line of lava 6 feet high by 20 broad and rolled to the sea over an extent of 30 poles, throwing up the water to such a height, that it fell down in the shape of Rain.

At the moment of the eruption, a shower, composed of blackish ashes, of gold coloured glass, sulphurous particles fell in the vicinity of the volcano. It rained thus for two hours. On the 9th of March we experienced an earthquake, which was of so short a duration, that we could not determine its direction. From the first moment of the eruption to the day on which I write, the volcanon has not ceased to burn. On the 1st of this month, it threw out such a quantity of smoke, that the higher parts of the island were covered by it. On the 2 the rain was so abundant, that the arm of the lava reaching to the sea was extinguished, and on the 4th it could be passed without much danger.

An observer, whom I placed in such a manner as to seize the most minute circumstances which the volcanoin activity might present, tells me that at this moment the second arm of the lava has reached the high road on a base double the breadth of the former, or 100 poles, and that the third is 200.

Having long resided in Naples and Sicily. I have ascertained that the lava produced by the volcano of Bourbon does not at all resemble that produced by Vesuvius and Ætna; the lava of the two latter volcanoes is campact hard, and not porous : trinkets and snuff boxes are made of it, which take a polish finer than marble. The pavement of Naples is made of square blocks from Mount Vesuius, and it is so slippery that in time of rain we might skate upon it as on ice. The lava of Bourbon is a species of scoria, of a black colour, and presents the aspect of iron dross.

(Signed) The Mayor of St. Roze.
PREYNE DE BALLERGUE.

St. Roze, April 9.

Reduction of the Madras Army—Nagpoor, Nov. 20, 1821—It is now positively certain, whatever hopes may have been entertained some days ago to the contrary, that Lieutenant Colonel Scott and the Madras Troops, will be relieved by Lieutenant Colonel Adams and the Bengal Troops early next year The Bengal Army willfurnish the Troops in future, at Mhow, Nagpore, Gurrawarra Hoosingabad, Hindie, Baitool, and Asseerghur,—and the Bombay Army at Sholapoor, Mallygaum, and Sattara, These arrangements, will account for the great reductious made in the Army, under the Government of Fort Saint George of between 11 and 12,000 men within the last few months.

Bazar Fund of the Madras Establishment—Madras, December 6, 1821—It is reported here, that Commanding Officers of Corps, are to receive the sum of 200 rupees per month from the Bazar Fund. I shall be happy to hear this report confirmed, as to the intention of Government to increase the emoluments of Commanding Officers; and also to hear, that the sum has been incorrectly stated, and underrated; for it is certainly of the first Military importance, to have the senior Officers with their Corps, which cannot be expected, while *any Staff appointment is a better thing*.

Cal. Jour. Jan. 24.

Madras.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper. Wednesday, January 30, 1822.

On England--at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9½d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.
On Bengal.--at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper Remittable 16 per cent. prem.
New Loan 10 "

MADRAS.
APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon. M. T. Harris, Principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara.

Mr. James Vaughan, Principal Collector and Magistrate of Malabar.

Mr. E. H. Woodcock, Sub-Collector and Assistant to the Magistrate of Madura.

Mr. John Vaughan, Sub-Collector and Assistant to the Magistrate of Canara.

Mr. James A. Dalzell, Sub-Collector and Assistant to the Magistrate of Bellary.

Mr. N. W. Kindersley, Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore.

Mr. Henry Vibart, Register to the Zilla Court of Salem.

Mr. E. R. Sullivan, Assistant to the Chief Secretary to the Government.

His Excellency The Honourable Sir Henry Blackwood embarked on Saturday afternoon under the customary honors—when the *Flag Ship*, with the *Curlew* and *Satellite* got under weigh for Trincomalie. The Admiral, it is understood, proceeds from Trancomalie to the Malabar Coast and Bombay—The 90 Gun Ship the *Ganges* lately launched, is now fitting in the harbour, for her voyage to England, and *His Excellency* intends to inspect her previously to her departure.

The Ship *East Indian*, Captain Roy, from Rangoon the 24th of December, and the Schooner *Highland Lass*, Captain Eaton, from Coringa, arrived in the Roads on Tuesday evening.

Passenger, by the East Indian :—Mr. Lanish.

By the Highland Lass :—Mr. Conwell.

The homeward bound Ship *William*

Miles, Captain Beadle, from Calcutta the 23d ultimo, arrived in the roads *yesterday*.

G. J. Hadow, Esq. came Passenger on the Ship *David Clarke*, from China.

We lament to state that *Major Molloy*, Military Secretary to *His Excellency* The Commander in Chief, was killed on Monday evening last by a fall from his Horse—An accident as sudden in its effects, as it is melancholy, and which has deprived the community at the Presidency of an esteemed and valuable Member. His Remains were interred on Tuesday afternoon in St. George's Burial Ground, with every mark of attention and esteem for his memory.

In the Supplement of Tuesday we gave a statement of the serious affray in the Canton River—and notwithstanding the people of Lintin appear to make no distinction between a party from a man of war and one from a private Ship, the Chinese Authorities at Canton probably will, as they have heretofore generally done—and that we shall find no permanent serious consequences as relates to the Trade had resulted from this unfortunate occurrence,—although the Chinese Laws appear to be so strict and unalterable—but this, if we may judge from former occurrences, seems to be more where the offending party is weak and where rich security merchants are implicated.

After the foregoing was prepared for the Press, we learned by the arrival of the *David Clarke*, that the Trade had not been authoritatively stopped at the date of her departure—and that it was not known at the time, what would be the determination of the Viceroy. Trade however, it seems, had been at a stand for few days, for which some excuse was alleged quite unconnected with the Lintin affray--the Chinese it appears acknowledge that one man had been killed, and four or five badly wounded.

The Siamese, we learn by this arrival, were peaceably disposed towards us they have not invaded our territory on the Queda shore, where there is hardly a guard—All apprehension of an attack on Penang appears now to be over—and indeed seems to be considered by many, as groundless from the beginning.

In the straits of Malacca, on the 14th Ultimo the *David Clarke*, fell in with the Ship *Indian Oak*. Captain Green, 76 days from Lima; she reported the surrender of that City and the Forts of Callao to the Independent Army and Navy, three weeks before she sailed. The trade, they also reported, was very bad—several ships on the Coast not having been able to dispose of their Cargoes.

Govt. Gaz. Feb. 7.

Private Letters from Pondicherry received yesterday state, that serious disturbances had broken out at Karical originating in disputes between the Mussulmen and the Malabars about the difference of religions opinions. It appears that the former had attaked Monsieur Clairseau under a supposition that he would countenance a Malabar festival to be held [illegible] day. The Governor of Pondicherry immediately on receipt of the above intelligence despatched a detachment of [illegible] under the command of confidential officers to quell the Mutineers, who report says had already killed and wounded several of the Authorities, at Karical. We are promised authentic details of this occurrence, which we shall lose no time in laying before our readers.

Mad. Gaz. Jan. 2d.

Recent accounts from the Eastward seem to confirm former reports that some of the principal persons entrusted by the Sultan of Palembang to assist in the defence of that place had acted treacherously; without which it is considered the Dutch would not have been able to have effected the object of the expedition —one account corroborating former reports states that "the Raja of Jambi had promised to support the Sultan, and at the last attack had the command of certain principal batteries, which commanded the passage of the River—he is stated to have been bought off—but being under engagements to the Sultan to have had a difficult game to play.

"However, on the grand assault being made on his battery, he fired on the Dutch with blank cartridge, & they of course got into the Jambi Raja's Batteries, and from that they were enabled to drive the Palembangese into their Town. Here the Sultan still continued to resist them, and set fire to a great part of the Town, which is said to have given his people so much umbrage that they went over almost to a man to the Dutch. The Sultan still defended himself with 500 Malays in a little Fort, but he was eventually obliged to conclude a treaty with the enemy, by which he was compelled to resign the Government to his younger Brother, (who accompanied De Koek's army, and is the same person we set up in 1812) and go himself to Batavia. They shipped him off to Batavia as fast as possible, and on his arrival there, the Baron refused to see him or have any communication with him, and he was placed under the surveillance of a European guard."

"The last accounts from Batavia state, that he had been condemned by Hoog Rade to be banished to the Island of Banda, and only a small sum assigned for his subsistence—and that the Raja of Jambi had not profited by his treachery. The Dutch it is stated are to have the entire monopoly of the trade of the Port, to establish their own Custom House, to collect all duties, and to build a Fort at Palembang—"for which the Sultan is to furnish them with all the Purkakas. In short little else than the title of Sultan is left him, with such resources as are derivable from the interior, which are small indeed."

"On the new Sultan's return, he was not able to find a place to lie in, and is now occupying a temporary shed in the jungle, until a mansion for him can be completed. Col. Keir has been sent over as *Resident*."

Great expectations of beneficial and profitable results appear to have been entertained from a commercial intercourse with Siam—and Dr. Crawford after visiting other places to the Eastward had proceeded it appears to that Kingdom—but at a most inauspicious time, for opening a friendly intercourse—as his Siamese Majesty seems to be not a little incensed at our having afforded shelter to the unfortunate King of Queda, and some accounts state that Dr. Crawford was likely to be detained by the Siamese, until the fugitive Kingshall be given up to his enemies to wreak their vegeance upon—an event however by no means likely to take place; and his Siamese Majesty may think it prudent not to detain Dr. Crawford.

Govt. Gaz. Jan. 31, 1822.

English Extracts.

SELECTIONS.

AN AMERICAN'S ACCOUNT OF A LEVEE.

JONATHAN KENTUCKY'S JOURNAL.

[The following humorous narrative is published in the *New Monthly Magazine* and purports to be from the pen of an American]:—

June 1.—At last I have seen the humours of a levee, which is certainly worth seeing for once as presenting so remarkable a contrast to the plain simplicity of our own chief magistrate, who stands forth only as a man among men; "who walks forth without attendants, lives without state, greets his fellow citizens with open hand as his companions and equals; seeks his relaxation from the labours of the cabinet at the domestic hearth; snatches a moment from the hurry of public affairs to superintend the business of his farm, and defrays all the expenses of his high office with a stipend of 6,000*l.* a year!" How different is the scene at Carlton-palace, with all its pomp and parade of military attendance, and all the glare and frippery of its court costume. I went under the protection of our worthy minister, and it was about two o'clock when we found ourselves in the large ante-room of the palace, which was soon thronged with Bishops and judges, generals, and admirals, doctors and surgeons, lawyers and authors,—all anxious to bask for a moment in the rays of royalty, and catch a passing smile of condescension from the great man. The mob at a levee is much like other mobs, though perhaps less good-humoured and entertaining. After waiting about an hour

on the tip to of expectation, the folding-doors were at length thrown open, and the mass began to move. Inch by inch, we fought our way, till at last I got near enough to command a view of the King. He stood as it were, in a door way, with the whole of his cabinet ministers drawn upin a regular array opposite to him; and the intervening narrow lane, through which two persons could scarcely have passed abreast, just sufficed to let the crowd off. I can compare the scene to nothing so well, as to getting into the the pit of a theatre, on a full night. The lord in waiting who receives your card, and the King your bow,—if one may venture upon so homely a comparison,—answered to the check and money takers; the cry of "get your card ready,' would have been as appropriate on one occasion, as "get your money ready," on the other; and the press from behind scarcely allowed time for a moment's pause in the royal presence. The business of presentation was begun and concluded in a moment; the King smiled graciously, saying. "How d'yedo, Mr. Kentucky? I am very glad to see you here,"—I found myself in the next room before I was well aware that the ceremony had commenced. It was then that a friend who had witnessed the scene, congartulated me upon the gracious reception I had experienced,—a fact of which, but for his information, I might have remained in ignorance.

The next difficulty was how to get away; for, having no carriage, and having been separated from my ministerial mentor, I scarcely knew what to do. At last, fiercely cocking my hat on one side, like my namesake John of *wild* memory in his boat-scene,, I sallied boldly out at the great gates, and making my way through the crowd, who contented themselves with a few good humoured jokes at the awkwardness with with which I wore my court habiliments, I gained the stand of coaches in Cockspur-street, into one of which I vanished from their gaze.

The next day Mr. R.——asked me how I was satisfied with my reception, to which I made a suitable reply of acknowledgment. "Why yes, indeed," said he, "I think you have reason to be satisfied, for I do not think his Majesty said so much to any one else." I find there is a graduated scale of great exactness, by which these things are measured with the most minute accuracy. "How d'ye do?" is a gracious reception; but "how d'ye do? I am very glad to see you here," is the very acme of condescension and affability.

To an American, who feels that he belongs to a country, the government of which is founded in truth and reason alone, such a scene as the levee presents cannot be very inviting. And yet it cannot be denied the establishment of a court, with its train of attendant nobles, if they are, as they ought to be, the *cream* of the people, not only uppermost in point of situation, but worthiest in point of quality, is not without its use. It is desirable that there should be a permanent school of manners, such perhaps as a court only can supply, to preserve the standard of politeness and good breeding from sinking into incivility and rudeness. As long, too, as rank is reverenced by fools, it will be an object with men of sense; and, much as I admire the simple institutions of my country, I doubt whether Washington was not right when he said that the founders of our constitution "proceeded on too favourable a view of human nature." When a nation emerges from infancy, there must be prizes for talents, and distinctions for wealth; and whether these consist of the laurel wreath of the ancient fashion or the garters and ribands of modern times, is of little importance. But it is indeed important to those who by the practice of England, are allowed to *inherit* honours, to justify the expedience of such law by endeavouring to deserve them. For if they neglect this the times are soon approaching, when the people in all countries will trample coronets under their feet that no longer sparkle with the gems of virtue, and wipe off the armorial bearings from coach doors which have nothing to authorize them but the venal nonsense of the Heralds-office."

THE CORONATION.

I Have seen the Coronation, and never did I witness a sight so magnificent—so august—so sublime. If ever the exclamation "*hæc olim meminisse juvabit*" can be applicable, it must be to a spectacle like this, which, by eclipsing the future as well as the past, has condensed the wonders of a whole life in one absorbing moment, and given me reason to be thankful that my existence was made contemporaneouls with such a surpassing display of glory and splendour. So far from seeking to aggrandise what I have seen, even if that were possible by any inflation of language, I have purposely abstained, during several days, from auy attempt at description, in order that some portion of my enthusiasm might be suffered to evaporate; and yet, even now, I feel the necessity of perpetually keeping my pen below the level of my feelings, lest I should be suspected of intemperate exaggeration. In all sincerity of heart I may say, that I unaffectedly pity those who, from any inexcusable considerations of interest, or the more justifiable causes of compulsory absence, have been debarred from sharing the intense gratification which I have experienced. Exhibitions of this nature are rare, and a concurrence of circumstances united to give interest and magnificence to the present, which may never be again combined. The previous night, by its serene splendour, seemed anxious to do honour to the approaching gorgeousness. One would have thought that it was a court-day in heaven, and that all its nobility were present, sparkling in their stars, and coronets, and girdles of light; while imagination easily converted the milky way into a cluster of radiant courtiers gathering around the throne from which their splendours were derived. Morning began to dawn with a calm loveliness, which rather confirmed than dissipated these floating delusions of the mind. From the gallery where I had procured a seat, I saw the stars gradually "gin to pale their ineffectual fires," until none remained visible but Dian's crescent, slowly changing its hue from gold to silver, and the sparkling son of Jupiter and Aurora, Lucifer, who, by his reluctant twinklings, seemed struggling for a little longer existence, that he might catch one glimpse of the approaching magnificence. Already were the eastern skies steeped in a faint grey light, interspersed with streaks of pale green, while fresh flushes of a rosier hue came every moment flooding up from beneath the horizon, and a breeze, sent forward as the herald of the sun, presently wafted around me such a gush of crimson radiance, that I felt (to use the only poetical expression of Sternhold and Hopkins) as if the morning "on the wings of winds came flying all abroad." Behold, I exclaimed, "the jocund day,

Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain's top;"

and I was endeavouring to recollect Tasso's beautiful description of sun-rise, when the increasing charms of the day-break compelled me to concentrate all my faculties in the contemplation of the scene with which I was surrounded.

The gallery where I had taken my station was a terrace which overhangs the Lake of Chede, opposite to Mont Blanc; and he who from this point has seen the sun rise, and shower its glories upon the romantic and stupendous wonders with which he is encompassed, will not marvel that I shrink from the hopeless attempt of its description. It is a spectacle to be felt, not painted. Amid the solitude of those gigantic and sublime regions there is something peculiarly impressive in witnessing the magnificence of Nature, as she silently performs her unerring evolutions; and the heart of man, feeling itself in the immediate presence of omnipotence, turns with instinctive reverence to its Creator. But let me resume my narrative of the Coronation—not of a poor fleeting mortal like ourselves, but of that glorious King coeval with the world, and to endure till the great globe itself shall crumble and dissolve;—of that truly legitimate Sovereign, who alone can plead diviue right for his enthronement, since the Almighty has planted his feet deep in the bowels of the earth, and lifted his head above the clouds;—of that Monarch of the mountains, who indeed deserves the appellation of Majesty—Mont Blanc. If I cannot say, in newspaper phraseology, that the morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells, I may affirm, that ten thousand were waving to and fro in the breezes of Heaven, for the lilies of the valley, and the hyacinths, and the blue-bells, and the wild flowers, were all nodding their down-looking cups at the earth; and who shall say that they were not melodious with a music inaudible to human ears, although fraught with harmonious vibrations for the innumerable insects who were recreating themselves beneath their pendent belfries? No daughter of earth, however fair or noble, would have been presumptuous enough to aspire to the honour of strewing flowers on this august occasion, for a heavenly florist had fashioned them with his hand, and perfumed them with his breath, and Flora scattered them spontaneously from her lap as she walked along the valleys. By the same mighty hand was performed the ceremony of the anointing; and as I saw the dews of heaven glittering in the dawning light, while they fell upon the head of the mountain, I exclaimed, "Here, indeed, is a monarch who may, without impiety, be termed the Lord's anointed." Bursting forth from a pavilion of crimson and gold clouds, the sun now threw his full effulgence upon the lofty forehead of Mont Blanc; and the Glaciers, and the rocks of red porphyry and granite, and the valley of Chamouni, and that sea of diamonds, the Mer de Glace, gradually became clothed in gorgeous robes of light. As I contemplated the seagreen pyramids of ice that surrounded Mont Blanc, each, as it became tipped with sun-light, appearing to put on its coronet of sparkling silver, methought there never had been so grand a potentate, encircled with such splendid nobility and courtiers. Nor did the great Hall in which they were assembled appear unworthy of its tenants; for as it had not been built by hands, so neither was it limited by human powers, possessing only the walls of the horizon for its boundaries, and having for its roof the azure vault of heaven, painted with vari-coloured clouds, and illuminated by the glorious and flaming sun. From the tops of the surrounding heights, various stripes of purple clouds, laced with light, assumed the appearance of flags and banners floating in the air in honour of the joyous day; but my attention was more particularly directed to two hovering masses of darker hue, which, majestically descending from heaven towards the summit of Mont Blanc, at length deposited their burthen upon its head in the form of a crown of snow, which an electric flash instantly lighted up with intolerable splendour, while a loud peal of thunder gave notice to

all the world that the ceremony of Coronation had been accomplished. Alps and Apennines "rebellow'd to the roar;" every mountain opening its deep-toned throat, and shouting out the joyful intelligence to its neighbour, until after countless hollow and more hollow reverberations the sound died away in the distance of immeasurable space.

Nor was the banquet wanting to complete this august festival, for as mine eye roamed over the fertile plains and valleys commanded by the eminence on which I stood, I found that He who owns the cattle on a thousand hills had covered them with corn, and fruits, and wine, and oil, and honey, spreading out a perpetually renewed feast for whole nations, diffusing, at the same time, odours and perfumes on every side, and recreating the ears of the guests with the mingled harmony of pipingbirds, melodious winds, rustling woods, the gushing of cascades, and the tinkling of innumerable rills. Again I turned my looks towards Mont Blanc, and lo! a huge avalanche, detaching itself from its summit, came thundering down into the valley below, making earth shake with the concussion. "Behold," I exclaimed, "He who overthroweth the horse and his rider, hath sent his Champion to challenge all the world;" and at this moment a smaller portion, which had broken away from the falling mass, came leaping towards me, and shivered itself into a cloud of snow beneath, as if the tremendous Champion had thrown down his gauntlet at my feet. Overcome with awe and wonder, I shrunk into myself, and as the rocks, and caverns, and mountains round echoed to the roar of the falling avalanche, methought they hailed the Coronation of their monarch, and shouting with a thousand voices, made the whole welkin ring to their acclamations of Mont Blanc! Mont Blanc! Mont Blanc!

Since witnessing this most impressive scene, I have read an account of the Coronation of "an island-monarch throned in the west," with all its circumstantial detail of Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, and Knights in their ermine robes, Kings at Arms, and Heralds in their gewgaw coats, and Bishops in the pomp of pontificals, with the parade of gold spurs, ewers, maces, swords, sceptres, crowns, balls, and crosses; but when I compared it with the stupendous exhibition of nature which I had so lately beheld, the whole sunk into insignificance; nor could I suppress a smile of pity, as I shared the feeling with which Xerxes contemplated his mighty armament, and reflected that, in a few fleeting years, the whole of all this human pride, with the soldiers and horses that paraded around it, and the multitude that huzzaed without, would be converted into dust; the haughtiest of the nobles lying an outstretched corpse in a dark and silent vault, with nothing of his earhtly splendour left but the empty trappings and escutcheons which, in mockery of the lofty titles with which it is inscribed, will hang mouldering upon his coffin. The ceremony will not, however, have been unavailing, if it shall have awakened reflections of this nature in the minds of those who contributed to it, and have impressed upon their hearts the truth of Shirley's noble lines, in the contention of Ajax and Ulysses:—

"The glories of our earthly state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armour against fate,
Death lays his icy hand on kings:—
Sceptre and crown,
Must tumble down.
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade."

H.

The New Monthly Magazine, August 1.

LONDON.

Wednesday, August 1.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—July 24.

THE KING *v.* MARY ANNE CARLILE.

This was indictment at the instance of the Constitutional Association for publishing a seditious libel in a pamphlet, entitled *An Address to the Reformers*, printed with her name to it. The first count set out the following alleged libellous matter:—

"To talk about the British Constitution is, in my opinion, a sure proof, of dishonesty. Britain has no constitution. If we speak of the Spanish Constitution, we have something tangible: there is a substance of meaning as well as a sound. In Britain there is nothing constituted but corruption in the system of Goverment. Our very laws are corrupt and partial, both in themselves and in their administration. In fact, corruption, 'as notorious as the sun at noon-day,' is an avowed part of the system, and is denominated the necessary oil for the wheels of the Government. It is a most pernicious oil to the interests of the people."

The second count set out the following matter:

"Reform will be obtained when the existing authorities have no longer the power to withhold it—and not before. We shall gain it as early without petitioning as with it, and I would again put forward my opinion that something more than a petitioning attitude is necessary. At this moment I would not say a word about insurrection, but I would strongly recommend union, activity, and co-operation. Be ready and steady to meet any concurrent circumstance."

There were six of the Jury talesmen.

Mr. Gurney (with whom was Mr. Tindall) stated the case for the prosecution with his usual ability, urging the so often-repeated topics in cases of this description.

The following witnesses were then examined for the prosecution:

James Rignall deposed that he had purchased the pamphlet in qnestion of the defendant, at her shop in Fleet Street, on Friday evening the 6th of March. There were several other copies lying about on the counter.

Cross examined by Mr. Cooper—I am, & have been for the last eighteen months an agent for the Society for the Supression of Vice; and I am also agent, in this instance, for the Constitutional Association. I did not purchase any other copies of the pamphlet. I was employed by the Solicitor for the presecution, Mr. Murray. He told me to go. He did not particularise what pamphlet I was to purchase. He did not tell me to go and purchase several other copies of this pamphlet. He did not tell me what was his object. It was not mentioned. I have no wages. I don't say that I acted gratuitously. I made a charge for my time. I do not belong to the society—(with vehemence.)

Mr. Cooper—I don't wonder at your being anxious to separate yourself from the Society.—*(a laugh amongst the Auditory).*

Mr. Gurney—I desire that no such remarks may be made.

By Mr. Cooper—What have you had for this particular job? I have made a charge for several other little things I did.—*(a laugh.)*

Mr. Gurney (to the spectators)—I shall certainly move his Lordship to take notice of some particular persons that I see misconducting themselves.

Cross-examination resumed—What other jobs did you do for the Association? I did several jobs; that I will not deny.—How much have you had for these little jobs? I declare, upon my oath, I cannot state particularly how much I have had for these little jobs. I made a charge. I don't recollect exactly what my charge was. I can tell you pretty nearly the round sum, if that will satisfy you. I think it was about L. 7 and under 7 guineas. I was sent on other business besides this—I wish to know what that other business was? Is it necessary to answer that question?—I think it is necessary. Then I will take the sense of the Court upon it. I have no objection to answer that or any other question, if my Lord thinks I ought.

Mr. Justice Best—You had better answer it.

Then I purchased some other different things for the Association; but it was not in consequence of any general or particular orders I received; I went to purchase those publications which I thought libel; I cannot state exactly now what they were.—Then you did that, I suppose, without any hope of reward? I don't state without any hope of reward; I expected to be paid for my time—Then it was not merely from motives of patriotism and public virtue? Those were two of my motives, most certainly, but not the only ones—Has this been the usual way of getting your living? It has for a year and a half past; I have had no other feasible occupation during that time.—I suppose you received a considerable sum in the course of this honourable employment? I have told you that the sum-total was about L. 7.

Mr, Justice Best—Do you think that material, Mr. Cooper?

Mr. Cooper—I do think it material, to show the sort of Agents that this Honourable Society employs.

In what honourable employment were you before this? I had a situation in his Majesty's Customs service; I have left my situation.—Have you received a pension from the Customs? I have not.—What is your age? I am 54.

Re-examined.—I have been in the employment of the Society for the Suppression of Vice for a year and a half; I have been paid by them for my services. In this instance, and in some others, I have made some purchases for the Constitutional Association.

Horatio Orton examined by Mr. Gurney.—I was a witness before the Grand Jury. On the 10th of March I purchased another copy of the pamphlet in question, from Mary Anne Carlile; I had it from her own hand.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cooper.—How came you to purchase this on the 10th of March? I was directed by Mr. Murray, the Solicitor, to purchase it.—That is the gentleman (pointing to Mr. Murray) in Court? Yes.—He is the Honorary Secretary to the Association, and the disinterested attorney for this prosecution? Yes. I was sent by him for the express purpose of purchasing this pamphlet; I should not have gone if I had not been directed by him.—What is your situation in the society? My situation to the Association is as clerk.—Is your salary in your present honourable situation fixed? No, it is not fixed.—It depends upon your exertions? Yes—You don't work by the piece? No, I do not; the

Committee have not come to a determination about my sallary; I have not made any demand for salary, I have not proposed any sum; I mean to swear that; not any sum has been proposed to me; I don't say that I would work for the Society gratuitously; if I want L. 5 I know where to go for it; not of the Association; I can have it of my brother; I expect to receive something from the Association. —In your modesty, what may be the extent of your expectations?

Mr. Gurney submitted that this was not a proper mode of cross-examination.

Mr. Cooper.—I think it is, and I shall persist in it until I am told by my Lord that it is irregular.

Mr. Justice Best.—I don't think any part of the cross-examination is approaching to any thing like regularity.

Mr. Cooper.—If your Lordship says I am not to be allowed the same latitude which is allowed to Counsel on other occasions I shall not persevere.

Mr. Justice Best.—I have no objection to your taking your own course, but I think this course of examination ought to have been stopped long ago. Every fair and reasonable indulgence ought to be allowed to Counsel in such a case; but if this was a mere civil case, I should have stopped you long ago.

Mr. Copper.—Then I shall proceed in my own way, with your Lordship's permission.

Is this the first job you have been employed in? I don't recollect any other of this kind.—Are you sure you have been employed upon no other job of this kind? I cannot bring to my recollection whether I have been employed on any other. I may have been, but I am not aware of any.—Do you know a man name King? Yes, perfectly.—Do you recollect doing a job in which he was concerned. I don't recollect doing a job of this kind against King. I might, if I saw the paper before me with my mark upon it. There are so many of them, that I cannot recollect any particular.—Have you not made an affidavit in the job against King? Yes; but that is since this. I cannot recollect whether I have done any other jobs. I have been in the employment of the Association about six months. I commenced on the 8th of January. Since the 10th of March, I don't recollect how many jobs I have been engaged in; they are so numerous I can't recollect. The orders which Mr. Murray gave me were to go and purchase the *Reformer's Address* at the defendant's shop. I had not any general directions to buy at this or that shop—not Mr. Murray. I had from other persons, general directions to make purchases of works; one of those persons was Mr. Sharp.

He is the Honorary Assistant Secretary? Yes.

(All the preceding question excited considerable sensation amongst the audience, and produced a chorus of humorous tittering.)

Mr. Justice Best.—The effect of these question, Mr. Cooper, you must feel. You cannot wish, I am sure, to excite the sort of responses which come from below the bar. You must see that it is done on purpose. You cannot wish, I am sure, to produce that effect.

Mr. Cooper.—My Lord, I am the last man in the world to do any thing inconsistent with the gravity and decorum of a Court of Justice. I disclaim any such intention; and I must disclain the insinuation of Mr. Gurney, that I have taken up this case for the purpose of adding to the public odium in which this Honourable Association is held.

Mr. Gurney said his Learned Friend Mr. Cooper was mistaken; he had never insinuated any thing of the kind.

Mr. Justice Best.—I am sure no gentleman at the bar would wish produce the effect which all the questions put by you have had below the bar.

Mr. Cooper said he could not control the feelings of the auditory. He was only anxious to do his duty to the best of his humble ability, and nothing should deter him from discharging that duty freely and undauntedly.

Re-examination resumed.—What is the office of the Honorary Assistant Secretary? It is to do every thing at the office.—To superintend the business of the office? I consider him as the acting manager.—Then the Honorary Secretary has a sinecure? What does the word honorary mean but a sinecure?

The alleged libel was then put in and read, and the case for the prosecution closed.

Mr. Henry Cooper then proceeded to address the Jury on behalf of the defendant, in an able eloquent, and powerful speech in which he evinced acuteness much force of argument, and a commanding strain of oratoy which produced a visible effect on the Jury. We lament, however, that our limits will not allow us to enter into any thing like detail. He was upwards of two hours speaking. The Learned Counsel expressed his regret that the conduct of the defence had not devolved upon some more able advocate considering the momentous question which the Jury were called upon to decide. For his own part he had the more reason to pray their indulgence, in consequence of the very limited time allowed him to address his mind to the subject. It was true he was told three weeks since he should probably have the conduct of this defence, but it was not until late last night that his brief was delivered; and thefore he had been obliged to rob nature of her due, in order to prepare himself in some degree for the arduous task he had undertaken. Imperfectly prepared, therefore, as he must necessarily be, and in no inconderable degree depressed in animal spirits from want of rest, he felt himsel unable to do that justice to the case which its vast importance required. He called upon the Jury to endeavour to divest their minds of that prejudice which the very name of Carlile was too apt to excite, from causes to which it was not necessary for him to allude. Even in his own behalf he felft it necessary to bespeak a candid consideration of the topics he proposed to urge, considering that even the Advocate in such a case had to combat prejudices of no pleasant description. For himssIf personally, however, he was perfectly indifferent as to the consequences; and though so insignificant an individual might be thought worthy the animadversions, and even the scorn of certain persons, he should derive the greatest satisfaction if his efforts were successful in rescuing the unhappy defendant from the peril with which she was threatened. and look upon the malice of his enemies as the most honourable testimonial of his exertions. The Jury were the Judge of the law as well as the fact in cases of this description. They were not to suffer their judgments to be warped by any bygone precedents, or the decision of former Juries on similar occasions; for if there had been 10,000 convictions for political libels of this tendency, they ought to have no effect upon their decisions in this instance.—Good sense progressively made its way in surmounting the prejudices of mankind. There was a time when the venders of hops were liable to, and had been subjected to criminal punishment, for selling that wholesome herb as a poeson; but would any man in these times commend the prejudices of our forefathers, which could so far work injustice, so detrimental to their own interest? The same observation and the same principle were applicable to the subject of libel.—Adverting then more immediatsly to the question before the Jury, he contended, that the defendant was entitled to a verdict of acquital, considering who were the authors of the prosecution—an unauthorised, an irresponsible combination of individuals, whose conduct was a reproach to the justice, and to the Government of the country; for if this supposed libel were a fit subject for prosecution, what had become of the vigilance of the Officers of the Crown, who were paid for guarding the sanctity of the Constitution? Was not the abstinence of the Attorney and Solicitor General decisive proof that they considered this publication as beneath their notice? But what woul the Jury say in a case, where the unhappy defendant was absolutely seduced to commit the alleged offence by this Association itself, and by its hired myrmidons? Was there a title of evidence that this paper would have ever met the light, but for the industry of these jackalls, who had enticed their unhappy victims to the insatiate jaws of these conspirators against the liberties of the country? Would the jury find a verdict of guilty against a person so betrayed, so tempted, so seduced. Devils, not men, could become the temptors, and then the accusers. Consulting his own feelings, he should not have said any thing upon the character and conduct of this Association, but thus much had his indignation wrung from his contempt. The learned counsel then adverted to the terms of the supposed libel, and argued that it was capable of an innocent interpretation, more especially when the whole paper was taken together. The spirit and substance were perfectly venial; and would the jury then convict the defendant merely by the rules of verbal criticism? The free subjects of this country were not to be doomed to rot in dungeons for mere metaphorical language and figurative expressions. But was there uot the highest authority for saying, that the substance of both the obnoxious passages indicted was perfectly true? Was it not a matter of history, delivered by the mouth of the late Speaker of the House of Commons, then the first Commoner in the land, and now a nobleman of the realm, that there were corrupt practices in the Constitution as notorious as the sun at noon-day, and at which our ancestors would have started with horror and indignation?

Mr. Justice Best wished to know what that could possibly have to do with the cause before the Court?

Mr. Cooper used it as a historical fact.

Mr. Justice Best.—From whence do you gather it?

Mr. Cooper.—From the papers of the day, my Lord; and from the Annual Register.

Mr. Justice Best.—I do not know that Lord Colchester ever used such words; and you can have no means of knowing the fact. If Lord Colchester uttered the words in the House of Commons, we cannot discuss them here without a breach of privilege; if he

utttered them any where else, he uttered a libel upon the Constitution of his country.

Mr. Cooper submitted that he had a right to show that such words had been used, and used without offence, by eminent political characters; such showing was most material to the exculpation of the defendant.

Mr. Justice Best.—You say that the words were used in Parliament. Things may be spoken in Parliament which cannot be spoken or published elsewhere. Lord Abingdon was found guilty of libel for publishing his own speech; and you know that the same doctrine has been held in the Court of King's Bench within the two last terms.

Mr. Cooper cited the example as matter of history. He referred to it as he would do to a speech made by Lord Chatham, or by Cicero. Whether the fact was ten years old, or ten thousand, he submitted, could make no difference.

Mr. Justice Best.—I have given my opinion, Mr. Cooper; if you do not choose to abide by it, go on and state what you please.

Mr. Cooper thought the point so important to his client's interest, that he felt himself compelled to go on. At the very time when the words to which he referred were used by the Speaker of the House of Commons, at that very time the friends of Reform had refused to impeach a certain Nobleman for mal-practices. upon the ground of the glaring notoriety of those practices, Then, was not the defendant justified in saying (perhaps a little figuratively) that there was no Constitution in England? The learned counsel then went on to comment upon various points of the pamphlet indicted; and contended, that taking it as a whole, it could not properly be called libellous. But there was, if possible, a broader ground still upon which the present cause should be put to the common sense of the jury. Be the publication what it might, libel or not—was prosecution a wise or a necessary measure? Prosecution for state libel was neither wise nor necessary. It was mischievous, inasmuch as it invariably strengthened every opinion against which it was directed; it was mischievious because it attracted a hundred readers to the libel, when, if left alone, not ten would have been found. Governments were not endangered by sixpenny pamphlets. Rome had not fallen a victim to libels: Athens had not been levelled by a paper war. Rousseau, Helvetius, and Voltaire, had been charged with giving birth to the French revolution; but take away the corruption of the Court, the oppressions of the nobility, the licentiousness of the rich, and the wretchedness of the poor, and Rouseau and Helvetius might have written themselves blind before a hand had been raised in furtherance of their doctrines—before an ear would have taken the trouble to listen to them. But was he unsupported when he said that prosecution for state libel was injudicious? No the laws of a free country bore him out in the assertion him out in the assertion. America had declared such prosecutions to be unnecessary.

Mr. Justice Best.—That is no part of the law of this country.

Mr. Cooper merely used it as a part of his address to the jury.

Mr. Justice Best.—It can have nothing whatever to do with this cause.

Mr. Cooper would of course cease the moment he was desired to do so by the bench.

Mr. Justice Best would not stop Mr. Cooper; but he should certainly tell the Jury that they had nothing whatever to do with the American law, and that American law could have nothing to do with the case before them.

Mr. Cooper expected, of course that his Lordship would make such observations to the Jury as should to him seem good. He (Mr. Cooper) did not mean to say that the law which he cited was statute law, to which the jury hould place implicit attention.

Mr. Justice Best.—Nor any attention at all.

Mr. Cooper proceeded to cite two legislative acts of the govenments of Pensylvania and Virginia deprecating the practice of prosecution for state libels. He next contended that, upon every principle of common sense and received knowledge, such prosecutions were unwise. The libels could do no mischief in themselves; for so far from the people having a general disposition to revolution, it was the most difficult thing in the world to wean them from any system (even though a bad one) to which they were accustomed. So far from doing harm, if let alone, the libels did good; for their falsehood provoked reply, which made the truth more bright and more apparent. But, once attacked, they became every way dangerous. Prosecution made them popular; and it was as impossible to get rid of libels by prosecution, as to get rid of private stills by the enactment of revenue laws. They would be read secretly in holes and corners; and the poison would be vended without calling forth the true remedy—reply. When they were discovered, the very noise of prosecution was bush to the wine. It was like the proceeding taken by the Society for the Suppression of Vice to put down houses of a certain class. They set up lanterns before them; and the lanterns operated as an advertisment. Those who had gone before continued to go still; and those who had not gone before found their way more easily. The society discovered their mistake, & abandoned the practice.—It was fact, and his learned friend Mr. Gurney, who was counsel to the society, knew it. There was one circumstance more, which had not been named in its proper place & to which the Learned Counsel would now request the attention of the Jury. The defendant—or rather, the author, of the pamphlet indicted—had used the word "insurrection." The term was used in a qualified sense; but if, it had been used even more directly, could any man deny that there were circumstances under which insurrection would be justifiable? Why, even Barclay, one of the most strenuous advocates of divine right, was compelled to admit that, after bearing tyranny up to a certain point, when it became intolerable it might be lawful to resist—with reverence. In what manner the polite resistance alluded to by the advocate of divine right was to be made, he (Mr. Cooper) could not exactly tell; but, certainly, if ever there could be a lawful change of dynasty, then there must be periods at which insurrection would be not only legally allowable, but constitutionally a duty. The Learned Counsel concluded his address by summing up the various poiuts which he had endeavoured to establish. He trusted that the jury, upon mature deliberation, would fling back the dirty prosecution in the faces o those who had been so meddling as to institutef it; and that a verdict of "not guilty," which he confidently anticipated, would knock upon its *coup d'essai* the busy interference which usurped the powers of public officers for the purpose of perplexing the public peace.

Mr Justice Best said that his first duty was to call the attention of the gentlemen of the Jury to the riel nature of the question they were to try. That course on his part was peculiarly necessary, because most of the observations which had been addressed to them during the last two hours (however well calculated for Virginia or Massachusets) had nothing to do with the verdict which they were to pronounce. The Learned Counsel for the prosecution had, in his opening, stated only those passages in the defendant's pamphlet which were directly charged as libellous in the indictment. The Learned Counsel for the defendant had gone farther, and had endeavoured to show that, by context with other parts of the work, those passages were abated of their offensive character. He (the learned judge) should now, as was his duty, go a little farther into the pamphlet still, and before he had done, he doubted the defendant would have little cause to congratulate herself upon the course which her case had taken. His Lordship then went into a very close and acute examination of the contents of the publication in question (through which our limits will not allow us to follow him;) and concluded by intimating as his opinion to the jury, that the publication was a libel of the most dangerous description.

The Jury, after a few moments' consultation, left the Court at half past four o'clock.

When the Jury had been out an hour, a written communication was delivered from their Foreman to Mr. Justice Best. Upou reading the paper, his Lordship directed that the Jury should be conducted into Court; and, on their assembling in the box, inquired if there was any thing in which he could assist them.

Foreman.—My Lord, we cannot agree; there is no probability of our doing so.

Mr. Justice Best.—I am sorry for it, Gentlemen; but I cannot assist you.

A Juryman.—My Lord, I think the Foreman was premature in troubling your Lordship; with a little more discussion, we might have agreed.

Another Juryman said—My Lord, there is obstinacy.

Second Juryman—This is invidious, I am not the only one who stands out; there are four of us.

The Foreman expressed his opinion that they should not agree.

Mr. Justice Best.—Gentlemen you must see the impropriety of this public discussion; you had better retire, and endeavour to agree among yourselves.

The Jury again retired, and at eight o'clock desired their families might be informed that it was not likely they would return home before the morning.

THIS DAY.

At twenty minutes past eleven this morning the Jury returned, yet undecided, into Court, when, by consent, a juror was withdrawn—consequently there is no verdict.

[*The Scotsman.—August 4.*

HERTFORD ASSIZES,—Friday, August 3.

MORRIS V. GAUSSEN, CLERK.

This was an action against the Rev. Armit

age Gaussen, rector of the parish of Meesden, near Buntingford, a magistrate of the county, for causing the plaintiff, a respectable farmer at Anstey, to be apprehended without any reasonable or probable cause, and conveyed in iron manacles and handcuffs to the defendant's house, and for unlawfully imprisoning him for the space of four hours. The defendant pleaded the general issue.—Not Guilty.

The case excited a very general interest.

Mr. MARRYAT stated the plaintiffs case as one of great hardship and oppression. On the 8th of May last, the plaintiff and some of his friends, respectable and wealthy farmers, had been amusing themselves in shooting young rooks at his farm. It was agreed that the next day they should meet at the Bell public house in the village of Anstey, to divide the fruits of their sport. They were perfectly orderly in their conduct, and were quite sober. About three o'clock in the afternoon the defendant came to the public-house, and ordered the landlord not to draw any more beer. This was a matter about which the plaintiff was perfectly indifferent. The defendant then sent for a constable, and placed the plaintiff in custody, and ordered handcuffs to be put upon him. The constable not being very expert at the business, the defendant took the handcuffs and put them on the plaintiff himself; and, being fastened to a person named Wheeler, was, in that state, dragged to the defendant's rectory at Meesden, about two miles distant. At this time the plaintiff was utterly ignorant of the offence for which he was so treated. He was, however, sent to the rectory, and there confined until the defendant's arrival, about two hours afterwards. The defendant had taken the key of the handcuffs with him, and in the mean time went about the neighbourhood boasting that he had got the plaintiff in handcuffs. In this ignominious state the plaintiff was kept an hour at the defendant's house, before he could be freed. His wrists being swollen with pain, arising from the handcuffs being too small, he asked for a little oil at the rectory, but the servants refused to let him have any, saying, that it was as much as their places were worth to comply. When the defendant arrived he ordered the handcuffs to be taken off; and then, without any inquiry, or information on oath, he ordered the plaintiff to pay a fine of 5s. and to find two sureties to be of good behaviour; and in default thereof, threatened to send him to the county gaol. The plaintiff, conscious of his innocence, indignantly refused to pay the money or find the securities, until he knew what offence he had committed. The defendant however declined informing him with what he was charged, and at length, after four hours' confinement, and after consulting the constable (who seemed to be a better lawyer than the magistrate himself) what he ought to do, he consented to discharge the plaintiff. This was a mere outline of the case. The plaintiff was even yet ignorant of the supposed offence for which he had been so unjustly and tyrannically treated. The learned counsel supposed it would be said that the plaintiff had been tippling; but even admitting he had, what law could justify such an iniquitous abuse of magisterial authority? But the fact was not so; the plaintiff was perfectly sober. He had been taken up without a warrant; condemned without a hearing, and ignonimously punished for no crime. Under such circumstanees, it was for the jury to say what damages a respectable farmer so treated was entitled to receive at the hands even of a special jury, composed of some of the magistracy of the county. In the outset of the case he should not apply those epithets to the defendant's conduct which the circumstance of the case would seem to warrant; but he would venture to say, that never was there more ignorance or cruelty evinced by a magistrate in these dominions, in the administration of the King's commission, under the colour of authority.

Several witnesses were then examined in support of the statement made by the learned counsel; after which.

Mr. WALFORD addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant, and opeued case of justification, on the ground,—first, that the plaintiff was a tippler; and second, that he had been guilty of such contemptuous demeanour towards the defendant in the discharge of his magisterial duties, as would warrant him in the conduct he had pursued. He referred to Burns Justice, Hawkin's Pleas of the Crown, and Blackstone's Commentaries, in support of the latter proposition.

Evidence was then adduced for the defendant, and.

Mr. MARRYATT made an able reply.

Mr. Baron WOOD then charged the Jury that the defendant had certainly outstepped the limits of his authority. First, there was no pretence fer handcuffing the plaintiff: second, he had no authority for punishing the plaintiff in the way complained of as a tippler: for, supposing it to be proved that the plaintiff was a tippler, he could only have fined him 3s. 4.; and, in default of paying that fine, he could but have set him in the stocks for four hours. Probably the excess of authority arose merely from ignorance, and without any malicious motives. The plaintiff, however, was entitled to some damages for the injury he had sustained.

The Jury, which was composed of four esquires, and eight talesmen, after deliberating for about ten minutes, found their verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 30*l*.

Times

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT—WEDNESDAY.

At the sitting of the Court this morning, the Vice-Chancellor communicated to the Bar that it was his intention to sit to-morrow till two o'clock, and to resume his sittings at five o'clock in the evening.

At one o'clock, when the Court was better attended, his Honour re-stated that it was his intentiou to observe the above arrangement to-morrow.

Mr. Agar—By what I can understand from my friends about me, I believe it will be very inconvenient for many of them to attend the Court in the evening.

The Vice-Chancellor—I cannot help that; there is a great quantity of business before the Court, and it must be got through. The Lord-Chancellor's confinement prevents him from presiding, and it is therefore the duty of the Judge on whom the additional business is thrown to make additional exertions. Besides, it was the ancient practice of this Court to sit in the evening.

Mr. Agar—I fear that the arrangement will not expedite the business.

The Vice-Chancellor—That is not my fault. I should hope that no dinner arrangement would prevent a gentleman from attending the Court at that hour to-morrow. The occasion is one that requires special exertions.

Mr. Agar—I only know that there are many Gentlemen, at least within the bar, who have engagements to-morrow, and are not likely to attend.

The Vice-Chancellor—I shall certainly sit at that hour, and if the business is not disposed of, the suitors will have to complain of the Counsel, and not of the Court

Mr Agar—Perhaps what has now dropped from your Honour will be sufficient to secure a full attendance.

Some uneasiness has been felt by the Government of the United States, in consequence of the necessary instructions not having been forwarded to the Floridas by the Spanish Government: and doubts have been entertained whether Fernidand, notwithstanding the ratification given to the Treaty, had not repented of the cession of this valuable territory. It would appear, however, that there are no grounds for supposing that the King of Spain would be guilty of such a breach of faith, as we learn, by letters from the Havannah, of the recent date of the 2d of last mouth, that the necessary orders for delivering up both East and West Florida to the troops of the United States had just arrived out from Cadiz, and were forwarded, on the 1st of June, to the Spanish Commandants in the Floridas.

One hundred men of the Life Guards are selected as an immediate *Garde-de-Corps*, to attend his Majesty on the Irish visit: they are in height 6 feet 4 inches each.—*Dublin Correspondent*

At the Salford Sessions, on the 23d of June, Samule Waller, a lay preacher among the Methodist, was indicted for obstructing the King's highway at Ashtonunder-Lyne, on the 17th of June, by assembling together two or three huudred persons in the street, to hear him preach. —The Couusel, in stating the case to the Jury, said the defendant (who was what was called a Ranter), and persons of his class, had been in the habit for some time past of visiting Ashton, and there holding forth in the public streets, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants of the town. On the day mentioned in the indictment, a constable of the town, finding Waller roaring and making a great noise within 20 yards of the door, approached him, cautioned him of the illegality of his proceedings, and ordered him to desist. This he refused, saying Christ and his diseiples did so, and he had a right to do it: that he was a licensed preacher, and considered it his duty to continue the service.—Mr. Courtney, Counsel for defendant, said the common law (upon which the indictment was founded) was the unwritten law of sense. it combined the purest reason with the purest justice. He had the authority of Chief Justice Hale, one of the first lawyers and best judges that ever adorned the bench, for saying, that Christianity was part and parcel of the common law. He called upon the jury, therefore, to pause, and investigate how that which our Saviour did, and instructed his apostles to do, could be a nuisance.—The Rev. Mr. Hay, the Chairman, observed, that a law had recently passed, according to which, by the simple registration of a place, persons might be admitted to preach there, provided it were done with decency and propriety. But he put it to the jury to say, whether two or three hundred persous standing in the public street, was or was not a nuisance.

The Jury, having deliberated about fifty minutes, returned a verdict of Guilty of obstructing the King's highway, in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne.

The Chairman inquired whether, as the prosecution was not instituted with a view to a vindictive punishment, any compromise could take place, by the defendant entering into sureties not again to offend in like manner?

Mr. Courtney said that the conduct of his client had been guided by what he conceived to be his duty and as his view of that was not altered by the verdict which had been given, he (Mr. Courtney) was instructed not to apply for any mitigation of the sentence which the Court might think proper to pronounce.

Mr. Starkie hoped the sentence of the Court would be such, as to convince the prisoner that he had no right to interrupt a Christian congregation in one of its most solemn duties.

The defendant was then sentenced to three months imprisoment, and to find sureties to keep the peace.

The Observer.

The accounts from Spain continue extremely satisfactory and gratifying. The measures intended by the Cortes to give stability to the revolution, appear to have been well devised, and to have had the desired effect. In a country circumstanced like Spain, with an ignorant population, and a corrupt and intolerant priesthood, controlling the conscience of the King, and occupying every avenue to power and emolument, it was necessary to give the people a *tangible* and an obvious interest in the support of the revolutionary representative system. Without this it must have been overthrown as soon as the enthusiasm of the moment had subsided. It requires some cultivation and enlargement of mind—some acquaintance with the history and condition of man in different countries and states of society—to inspire an individual with a preference for one form of government to another, and to make him prefer the ultimate advantage that would result from a change of the institutions under which he has been accustomed to live, to the immediate inconveniences that must always accompany such a change. But there is no individual, however limited his attainments, who has not sagacity enough to perceive, that it is for his interest to support a system of government which diminishes the burdens to which he was previously subjected, and raises him to compartive affluence and independence

Now this is what the French revolution did for France, and what the Spanish revolution has done, and is daily doing for Spain. It has been estimated that not less than one-half the people of France shared directly or indirectly in the division of the immense property belonging to the church and the emigrants, while the whole country was signally and greatly benefited by the abolition of the *game laws*, and of the *gabelle or salt laws tithes corvees*, &c. It is to the powerful interest which the vast majority of the people must feel in the support of a system from which they have derived so much positive advantage, that the permanency of the revolutionary institutions in France is to be ascribed. The Ultras may tamper with the national representation, and with the freedom of the press; for the public are not sufficiently enlightened to perceive the real importance of a proper representative system, and an unlimited freedom of discussion. But were they to attempt to revive the old feudal privileges of the seigneurs, or to call in question the right of the proprietors of the national domains to their estates, their machinations would be instantly terminated. Even when Napoleon, in the zenith of his power, caused a law to be carried through his sham Chambers, enabling the sovereign to grant to nobles the power of erecting a *majorat*, or of entailing a certain portion of their estates, a ferment was excited, which, to use his own words, "*made the throne tremble under him like a spirited horse when he is suddenly curbed.*" But there can be no doubt, that in Spain the same causes will be productive of the same effects. During the last twelve months above 800 convents have been abolished; and the property belonging to them sold in small portions for the behoof of the state.—Formerly, out of *five* bushels of wheat raised by the peasants, one went to the Lord of the Manor, one to the church, as tithes, or rather as *fifths*, and another scarcely sufficed to glut the rapacity of the *mendicant friars*, and to meet the other exactions to which the peasant was exposed, so that only *two* bushels remained to him. Now, however, the *feudal rights of the seigneur are abolished, one half of the tithes are taken off, and the custom of friars begging severely punished*, so that the peasant retains *four* instead of *two*, out of every *five* bushels of corn he raises! This is a sufficient answer to all the ignoraut abuse which the panders of arbitrary power have thrown upon the Spaniards for presuming to remodel their old despotism. Instead of labouring, as heretofore, for the support of a rapacious priesthood, and an insolent domineering aristocracy, they are now enjoying the fruits of their own exertions; and they must have very odd craniums indeed if they do not firmly support a system which has *doubled* their means of existecen. But besides the direct advantages which have thus been conferred on the Peninsular inhabitants by the revolution, they have derived others, not less important, though not so obvious, from the same sonrce. About forty-seven festival days, or days devoted to idleness and debauchery, have been erased from the calendar. The abolition of entails has had the effect of inducing several large proprietors to dispose of part of their estates, and has attached the younger branches of the noble familes to the constitution. In addition to all this, *The Press is Perfectly Free*. Translations have already been published at Madrid of several of the best English and French political works. The system of education by mutual instruction is making a rapid progress; and the Spaniards are taught to know and to set a just value on their rights.

We do not mean from what we have now stated to insinuate that there is no chance of commotions taking place in Spain. On the contrary, it is far from improbable that the strong prejudices entertained against the King, and the general suspicions of his sincerity, may lead to a change of dynasty. But whether a Bourbon or a Bonaparte shall sit on the Spanish throne, appears to us to be a matter of consummate indifference. The preservation of the free principles of the *nouvelle regime* is that alone in which the Spaniards themselves, or the friends of Spain in other countries, ought to feel a real interest; and these, we think, will very soon be placed on an indestructible basis.

[*The Scotsman*,—*August* 4.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The intelligence from Constantinople is, if possible, still more distressing, and solely because it communicates with something of more particularity the occurrences that have again stained that capital. Since the commencement of the present conflict that rages in the Turkish provinces, every successive arrival in this country from the continent is calculated to excite deeper and deeper feelings of horror and execration at the savage ferocity that has uniformly marked the conduct of the Turks. The account of the victory of the Greeks at Mytilene, could not, of course, be kept secret at Constantinople, and the intelligence produced such an effect upon the barbarians, both within and without the Seraglio, as might from the former occurrences have unfortunately been apprehended. The Sultan was exasperated at the destruction of his fleet, by which is to be understood, that the power of the Government was not exerted to restrain the sanguinary turbulence of the populace; and the Greeks were, of course, plundered and murdered without mercy. The following details which are given of the scenes that ensued are of a nature to excite every feeling of indignation and horror at the remorseless barbarity of these inhuman monsters. Neither rank nor condition, neither the reverence of age nor the delicacy of sex was spared:—

"Vienna, July 12.—Intelligence of the 24th of June has been received from Constantinople, which gives a most melancholy picture of the state of affairs there. The destruction of the fleet had still further exasperated the Sultan and the populace; the houses of the Greeks were all given up to be pillaged: and the Jews served as spies and guides to the populace. The women and children had been either assassinated or carried off as slaves. The Greeks, natives of the Morea, were first given up to the people; 300, who survived the massacre, were sold at from 20 to 25 piasters, with the conditions that the purchasers should transport them into Asia.

"The Albanians had so irritated the people, that several wealthy Turks repaired to the slave market, and paid 25 paisters merely to have the pleasure of killing a Greek. One hundred and fifty virgins, whose parents had been previously assassinated, and who were of the first Greek families (amongst whom were two princesses, Morusi, and a Princess Maurojene, niece of the Turkish Charge d'Affaires at Vienna, lately recalled), were abandoned to the brutality of the Turks in open bazar, at the rate of a crown a-piece. The majority of these unfortunate young women perished in consequence of this frightful treatment.

"Baron Strogonoff remained in Bujukere, strictly guarded. He had succeeded in embarking his family for Odessa; but the populace cruelly insulted him in the course of the embarkation; they even fired on the vessels. Some Greek families had also made their escape. According to letters from Smyrna, dated the 17th of June, the troops from Asia had forced their way into the town, killed the Governor, the Cadi, and the Mullah, who endeavoured to restrian them; they afterwards pillaged and assassinated all the Christains who had not taken timely refuge on board the European vessels. This unfortunate city is ruined for a long time to come."

The Emperor Alexander has not merely permitted the Greek Patriarch, who had been executed at Constantinople by order of the Sultan, to be buried at Odessa, but has honoured his remains with a solemn funeral ceremony. Numbers of the clergy from various Russian governments assembled at Odessa on this occasion; and Russian soldiers to the amount of 8000, under the command of Count Langeron, lined the avenues through which the procession passed. A still more useful mark of benevolence towards the Greeks, on the part of his Imperial Majesty, was a remittance of 100,000 roubles, to be distributed among the poor fugitives from the Turkish capital, who crowded streets of Odessa.

SPAIN.

The latest intelligence from Madrid represents that capital as being perfectly tranquil. The accounts from various other parts of Spain concur in representing the several parts of the Peninsula respectively as enjoying an uniform state of peace and confidence. Merino's efforts to excite a civil war were the last feeble attempt of the partisans of the old system to disturb the Constitution; but his band is dispersed, and Merino himself is said to have been obliged to seek for his safety in France.

The *Kentish Gazette* gives the following additional particulars relative to the new arrangement entered into between the Postmasters-General and the Contractors. By this plan, which was adopted for the first time on Monday night last, it appears that the letters are to be conveyed from London to Dover, by the Royal Mail Coach in ten hours, inclusive of time allowed for the changing of horses at the several stages; and from Dover the foreign bags are to forwarded by steam-packets, so that it is calculated the Mail will reach Calais in twelve hours, from its departure from its departure from London. This is to be effected by additional changes of horses between the former stages on the road, and will be an important accommodation to the public, both at Dover and in this city, (Canterbury,) as the London Mail, according to the above plan, will not leave Dover till nine at night, instead of seven in the evening, and Canterbury till eleven at night, instead of nine, as heretofore. The Mails from Margate, Ramsgate, Deal, and the other towns on the coast, will also partake of the benefit of this arrangement, their departure from those places being postponed an hour later.

The Coronation Banquet.—Abstract of the Bill of Fare for the Coronation Banquet:—

Hot Dishes.—80 tureens of turtle, 40 of rice, and 40 of vermicelli; 80 dishes of turbot, 40 of salmon; 80 joints of venison, 40 of roast beef, with three barons, 40 of mutton and veal; 160 dishes of vegetables, including potatoes, peas, and cauliflowers; 201 sauce boats of lobsters, 120 butter, 120 mint.

Cold Dishes.—80 of braized ham, 80 savoury pies, 80 dishes of daubed geese, 80 of savoury cakes, 80 pieces of beef braized, 80 dishes of capons braized; 1190 side dishes of various sorts, 320 dishes of mounted pastry, 320 of small pastry, 400 of jellies and creams; 80 of lobster, 80 of cray-fish; 161 of cold roast fowls, 80 dishes of cold house-lamb.

Total Quantities.—7412lbs. of beef, 7133lbs. of veal, 20,474lbs. of mutton, 20 quarters of house-lamb, 20 legs of house-lamb, five saddles of lamb. 55 quarters of grass lambs' sweet-breads, 289 cowheels, 400 calves' feet, 250lbs. of suet, 160 geese, 720 pullets and capons, 1610 chickens, 520 fowls for stock (hens), 1730lbs. of bacon, 550lbs. of lard, 912lbs. of butter, 84 hundreds of eggs.

A Novel Race.—On Monday Mr. Timming, a farmer aged sixty, undertook, over a half mile piece of ground at Fell Inn, near Foots cray, to do 20 miles in three hours, with his two sons, 12 and 13 years of age. The father did the first mile in 9 minutes, and the elder boy the second mile in 6 minutes; the third was done by the younger boy in 7 minutes. The father did the fourth mile in 10 minutes, and the boys did the remainder of the work at half miles. They won the match in 10 minutes within the given time.

Mr. Underwood, of the Haymarket, supplied the immense quantity of cutlery used at the banquet of the King's Coronation, which amounted to 8000 forks, 650 pairs of carvers, 12 dozen of corkscrews. Mr. Sloper, of Pall-mall, furnished the table linen, &c., consisting of 250 yards of elegant damask table-cloths for the Hall, 1,100 ditto for the various rooms, 170 dozen of damask napkins, 100 dozen of napkins for waiters' knife-cloths. Mr. Hutchins, of Pall-mall, supplied the whole of the glas for the tables, &c. which were very extensive, and were as follows:—600 quart decanters, 1,800 pint decanters, 4000 wine grasses, 2,400 tumblers, 700 salts and spoons, 96 sets of castors, and 1,460 carofts.

AIR BALLOON.

SECOND ASCENT OF MR. GREEN.

This gentleman, who, it will be recollected, made his first aeronautic excursion from the

Green Park on the day of his Majesty's Coronation, gratified the public with a second ascent on Wednesday. The place chosen for the departure of the balloon on this occasion, was the Belvedere tea-gardens, Pentonville. These gardens were fitted up in good style for the accommodation of such as wished to see the inflation of the balloon and who chose to pay five shillings for the gratification of their curiosity. The numbers in attendance within the gardens were considerable. The crowd in the adjacent grounds, streets, and avenues, from which a view could be commanded, was one of the greatest which we have witnessed for some time. One o'clock was generally understood as the hour at which the balloon would be let off; and long before that hour every avenue and eminence in the vicinity of the gardens were quite thronged with spectators of all classes and descriptions. The road, in front of the gardens, was literally choked up with baroches, glass and hackney coaches, waggons, and carts of all sorts, whose owners profited very considerably by the anxious desire of hundreds to witness the ascent, without danger of presure from the crowd. Sums from 6 l. to 2s. were paid for seats in and upon these vehicles, according to their proximity to, or distance from the scene of action. The filling of the balloon began at an early hour, and it was sufficiently inflated by a little after two. The gas used on this occasion was the common carbonated hydrogen, (that used in lighting the streets.) Before the filling was complete, a small pilot balloon was let off: it took a direction east by north, and was soon out of sight Soon after this, two carrier pigeons were thrown up, each with a paper fastened to it. They went off in nearly the same direction as the pilot balloon; but their particular destination, or the object of their mission, we did not learn. About half an hour before Mr. Green got into the car, a second pilot balloon was sent up. It took a direction a little more to the east than the former. At about half-past three the car having been fixed, and every thing ready, Mr. Green stepped into it, apparently in excellent spirits, and with the manisfest confidence of a man who perfectly understood the management of the precarious vehicle to which it was appended. It was announced in the bills that Mr. Green was to be accompanied in his aerial voyage, by his friend, Mr. Handy; that gentleman, however, did not go up. As soon as Mr. Green had arranged himself in the car, the cords were cut away, and the balloon rose in a grand and majestic manner, amidst the shouts of the admiring multitude.

The following is Mr. Green's Account of his Aerial Voyage:—"At about half-past three o'clock the balloon was removed by my orders to the most favourable situation in the ground; to avoid the car striking against some very elevated buildings adjoining. Fortunately, however, there was sufficient power of gas to carry the balloon more than fifteen feet above the top of the buildings. The weather the whole day was very unfavourable for the ascent, owing to the haziness of the atmosphere. Having fastened the mooring ropes which held the balloon to the earth, I mounted the car, standing upright therein, with a flag in each hand, gave the signal for ascending, and, having made my obeisance to the ladies and gentlemen who were around me, the balloon majestically entered the atmosphere in the most beautiful manner. The delight felt by the thousands who witnessed the grand spectacle was manifested by the most tremendous shouts of applause, clapping of hands, and waving of handkerchiefs. The balloon took at first a north-easterly direction. It passed over Hoxton, Hackney, & made towards the Essex Coast—Precisely seven minutes after the balloon left the Belvidere-gardens, it entered a very dense cloud, and immediately the earth was obscured completely from my view, though I still heard the shouts of the people at Hackney and in the neighbourhood. On the balloon entering the cloud, it was twenty-three minutes to four o'clock, and the barometer stood at 21.2-10ths I understand the balloon remained in the sight of the spectators at the Belvidere precisely seven minutes. On passing through the clouds I felt very chilly, and was covered with dew or mist, precisely the same as if I was in a very thick fog, except that it did not at all affect the stomach, as fogs, generally do. When the balloon was at its greatest altitude the thermometer stood at 65. The density of the clouds was so very extraordinary, that at one period I could scarcely distinguish the flag that was on the opposite side of the car. At a quarter to four having risen very rapidly after going through the cloud. the gas stood at 21-10ths. This was the utmost height the balloon reached, and the light and heat were quite oppressive to me, the former more than the latter; and although the clouds were rolling beneath me, representing to my view a sea of white down, yet above me the sun shone with extreme brilliancy. "At 15 minutes before four o'clock I opened the valve to its utmost extremity, and I desended most rapidly; having passed through the clouds, I heard the shouts of persons on the earth, and saw some riding, and others running in the direction which the balloon was taking. At ten minutes before four o'clock the balloon descended (having been 20 minutes percisely on its voyage, in which period of time it had travelled about 14 miles), in a six-acre field belonging to Mr. Grout, a farmer, at Tanyard Farm, Barking side, two miles from Ilford, in Essex. A number of the peasantry assisted in securing the balloon; but while in the hurry of detaching it from the net that covered the balloon, the wind blew strong and it escaped from their grasp, and again ascended to the atmosphere, to the height of several thousand feet, but fortunately the valve was open, and it descended again within about a mile and half from where it rose, without sustaining any injury. CHARLES GREEN,"

Mr. Green took a carrier pigeon with him, and the moment he descended, he wrote on a paper—"10 minutes to four, descended quite safe near Barking, Essex." This note he tied to the foot of the bird, and it arrived in the City road before six o'clock, and the gratifying intelligence was communicated to Mr. Green's wife family, and friends. A number of gentlemen paid Mr. Green the most polite attention on his descent, and, in particular, Robert W Hall Esq. the Sheriff, took him to his house and treated him in the most hospitable manner After dinner Mr. Green placed his balloon in a post-chaise at Ilford, and the car on the roof, and safely arrived at Belvidere between ten and eleven o'clock, where he was received with the loudest cheers by a large concourse of persons. He afterwards supped with about 200 gentlemen.

We regret to record the following dreadful accident on the occasion of Mr. Green's ascension on Wednesday. A number of men, women, and children, eager to witness the ascent of the balloon, climbed on a low wall topped with iron railing, surrounding the lawn in front of a gentlemen's house, near the Belvidere, when the railing not being sufficient to resist the weight, about twenty yards of it gave way, together with part of the wall, bearing all before it into the street; several were seriously hurt. The most disfressing case was that of a fine boy, about eight years of age who was killed on the spot by large portion of the stone pillar of the gate falling on his head.

Fatal Pugilism.—Two men, of the names of *Codrington* and *Delville*, the former a coachman, and the other a paviour, having had a quarrel at a public-house at Newington, on Monday night, they put down five shillings a-piece, to fight for the next morning rather than at the time, both being drunk. They met at four o'clock in the morning, and fought, or rather wrestled, and gave each other heavy falls until six, when on a sudden Delville was hurt by the last fall. He was carried away, and died in two hours afterwards from the rupture of a vessel in the head.

Lord Gwydyr attended his Majesty's last drawing-room, attired in all the splendid undress which his Majesty wore on the day of his Coronation. These formed part of the claims of this noble Lord, conceded by the Court of Claims, and were worn by him on this occasion, in pursuance of an ancient custom. His Lordship presented his Secretary, Mr. Fellowes, to his Majesty, who was most graciously received, his Majesty having complimented him on the zeal he had displayed on the day of the Coronation.

[*Bell's Weekly Messengers August*, 6.

Dublin August 7.—The monotonous bustle and activity of the preparations for his Majesty's reception still continue in the different departments of the Castle: the artisans are at work from an early until a very late hour, and the influx of strangers still continues from England as well as from the remote parts of Ireland. Yachts are also constantly in sight of the harbour. with parties from Cork and Waterford, who mean to remain at sea, to swell the pomp of the royal fleet upon its expected entrance to the harbour. Several corporate bodies are on board these vessels, and do not mean to land until the whole squadron shall have united off the coast. An extraordinary sensation is, however, now felt in consequence of the sudden and alarming intelligence of the Queen's illness. The liveliness and bustle which were every where observable in the streets during the last three or four days, the gay parties flying from the city to Dunleary, where the preparations are carrying on for the King's landing, have abruptly ceased, and are succeede by the most lively anxiety for the fate of her Majesty. By the steam-packet conveyance the English mail is due at the Dublin post-office at four o'clock; and at that hour yesterday evening the crowd in waiting to hear the preceding Saturday's intelligence of her Majesty's indisposition was great beyond all example: the fine colonnade in front of the building was entirely filled by persons of the first respectability, who awaited the arrival of the mail; and the porches were equally crowded by persons evincing a similar anxiety. The mail coach did not drive up until nearly three quarters of an hour after the expected time of its arrival, and the rush around the coach at the instant was precipitate and violent; several were driven between the horses and against the wheels; numerous voices at the

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

same instant demanded of the driver and the guard, "What news of the Queen?" and the eager inquiries were rather sullenly met by replies of "We did not wait for the packet passengers, and heard nothing about her. As the guard conveyed the mail bags into the Post office, he was beset by the same inquiries, who pressed forward with him to get the London newspapers, which are delivered without delay; each person who obtained a paper was instantly surrounded by a group, who impatiently sought a glimpse at the last bulletin (Saturday's) and much satisfaction was expressed that the imminent crisis had not arrived, for which the preceding bulletin had in some degree prepared the public mind. There are those who say that the supposition among the members of the Irish Government is, that the King, whatever result shall attend her Majesty's indisposition, will continue his route to Dublin, where (they say) he can spend in privacy that portion of time which he meant to have devoted to state and ceremonial.

The Marquis of Headfort and Lord Sidmouth arrived at the Castle yesterday evening; for the latter, one of the Lord Lieutenant's carriages was in attendance at the Pier, at Howth. It would really be idle to enter into any explanation of the mere details of festivals and ceremonials in preparation for his Majesty. As I mentioned yesterday, the programme of the procession issued on Sunday was withdrawn, and a new one substituted. The preparations for the College dinner to the King, and for general illuminations, are carrying on rapidly and and extensively. A dispute has arisen between the Provost and the Scholars of Trinity College, who form part of the corporate body of the University. The latter claim the right of dining in the hall with his Majesty; but this has been objected to, on account of the inadequate space afforded by the size of the hall: the matter has I understand, been settled by an arrangement for the scholars' dinner, on the same day, in another part of the edifice. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriff of the county of Dublin have also come to issue respecting his Lordship's right officially to receive his Majesty at Dunleary, which is within the bounds of the county, and a part of the shrievalty jurisdiction. This controversy has terminated also by a compromise, it being agreed that the sheriff shall accompany the Lord Mayor in his state carriage on the day of the King's arrival. All spirit of party has ceased among the more respectabl emembers of the hitherto contending factions, which have so long convulsed this distracted country; and their reconciliation is marked bymutual proofs of respect and attachment to each other. The Royal Society of Arts in Ireland has published an offer of a premium of 500 guineas to Irish artists for the best picture representing the landing of his Majesty. Since the Union, there has been no such bustle as that which at present pervades this city; elegant and fashionable equipages are seen moving in all directions—the windows of hotels and lodging houses are always crowded with the most attractive company—the theatre is adequately attended, and nothing can exceed the desire of the different personages composing his Majesty's suite who have arrived in this metropolis, to suit their conduct to the habits of the people, and conciliate by their affability and general attention.

Parochial meetings are almost daily held for the arrangement of the citizens in the intended royal procession, but their discussions and decisions can be of no importance in England. Medals are struck, banners and devices prepared, daily reviews and sham fights are performed in the Phœnix-park, to exercise the military for the due performance of their part of the ceremonial to grace the King's reception.

His Majesty will hold a levee at Dublin-castle the day after his arrival. There will be a grand drawing-room after an interval of two or three days. Public dinners, balls, and concerts, will follow in regular succession. The King will go in state to Christ Church on the Sunday next after he reaches Dublin.

Couriers and King's messengers will be regularly dispatched each day, during the residence of his Majesty in Ireland, one from London to the King, and his Majesty's ministers here; and another from the King or his ministers to London.

The Treasury-chambers in the lower Castle-yard are to be occupied by Lieutenant-General Sir Francis T. Hamond, Chief Equerry to the King; and also by Sir William Congreve, Bart. Major-Generals Bayley and Sir R. H. Vivian, and Lieutenant Hugh Seymour.

We have heard that it is the intention of his Majesty, on his arrival in this country, to continue the brevet in the army.

The whole expense of the outfit for his Majesty's reception at the Castle and Park-lodge is to be defrayed out of his Majesty's privy purse.

The Turf Club are to pay 3,000l, for the erection of a royal standhouse, for the reception and entertainment of his Majesty when he visits the Curragh. The contractor has engaged to finish it within 21 day.

It has been officially announced by Mr. Gregory, of Dublin-castle, that his Majesty has been pleased to declare that all persons will be expected to appear before him dressed in the manufactures of the country.

[FROM FAULKNER'S DUBLIN JOURNAL.]

Dublin August 6.—This day (Monday) the following distinguished personages arrived in Dublin.:

The Marquess of Winchester, Lord Francis Conyngham, Lord Hawarden, the Marquess of Hertford, and the Hon. Mr, Talbot, son of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Duke of Montrose is expected to morrow. This Nobleman, the Marquess Graham, and Lord F. Conyngham, take up their residence at Mr. Secretary Gregory's house, Dublin Castle.

The Marquess of Hertford will be the visitor of Mr. Secretary Grant.

Lord Howden will reside at the Earl of Meath's Stephen's-green.

The Marquess of Winchester will occupy the appartments at the Castle of Lieut.-Colonel Master, one of the principal officers of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's household.

On Saturday, Colonel Quintin, 10th Hussars; Lord Forbes, Aid-de-Camp to the King; Lords Courtown, Massey, Walscourt, and Brandon; Sir. M. Tierney, the Hon. Mr. Anson, Sir Wm. Cox, the Hon. Mr. Legge, Lieut.-Browne, General Sir R. Bolton, and the Earl of Wicklow, arrived.

Mr. Croker arrived on Sunday; he has been accommodated with appartments at the Castle of Dublin, those belonging to Colonel Gore.

Seventy Noblemen Gentlemen of distinction, several of them with their families, arrived in Dublin by the packets of yesterday and this day.

His Majesty will dine with our illustrious and beloved Viceroy, at the Viceregal-lodge, on the day of his arrival in Ireland.

His Majesty will dine, in the course of the coming week, with the Lord Mayor. We have already noticed the splendid Rotunda erected ed by his Lorship, in the rear of the Mansion-house, to entertain his Majesty.

The Lord Chancellor, too, the brother of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, will have the honour, we understand, of entertaining his Majesty, at his noble residence in Stephen's green.

The preparations making to illuminate Dublin, on the day of his Majesty's arrival, proceed rapidly. The public offices and buildings will be lighted in the most magnificent and costly style. The Bank of Ireland will illuminate at an expence, we learn, exceeding 2,000l.

The preparations in Trinity College for the Royal Banquet are getting forward with remarkable rapidity. The organ loft is fitting up for an orchestra and gallery. The entrance originally intended for his Majesty to the Reception-room (the Library) was the grand entrance from the Piazza; but, in deference to the suggestions of Mr. Croker, who has been to visit the College to-day, it has been altered to the centre square, whence a passage has been already broken through to the Fellow's Garden, which commands the western door of the Library. This passage will admit the formation of a platform, eight feet wide, extending from the Library to the back of the Theatre or Examination Hall, where the Royal Guest will be entertained. The monument of Provost Baldwin (a beautiful and very celebrated piece of sculpture, which cost 10,000l., and which was erected to the memory of that great man, who left 80,000l. to this University), will be concealed on this occasion by a Bacchanalian altar, surmounted by a sideboard of exquisite workmanship, far exceeding any thing of the kind ever produced by the genius of Ireland. This classic hall is one of the finest and most magnificently decorated rooms in Europe. It is enriched by the full-length portraits of several great and wise men of the present and past age, connected with this country.

This morning, at five o'clock, the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Sidmouth arrived at Dublin Castle, in one of the Lord Lieutenant's carriages. His Lordship was accompanied from the packet to the Vice regal Palace, by Mr. Dawes, the King's Messenger, who was dispatched by his Majesty to Howth, to await his Lordship's arrival. The Noble Viscount was received by the Lord Lieutenant at the Castle; and shortly after six o'clock, proceeded with the Lord Lieutenant to his Lodge in the Phœnix Park, to dinner. A large company of Noblemen and other persons of distinction, have been invited to meet his Lordship.

Baron Fagel, the Ambassador from the King of the Netherlands, has engaged a superb suit of apartments at Morrison's Hotel.

We understand it is the intention of his Majesty, in order to have a full Chapter at the installation of the Knights of St. Patrick, to create *three* Supplemental Knights, to supply the places of some who will be absent. His Excellency Earl Talbot, the Earl of Ro[illegible] the Earl of Ormonde, are to be the Supplemental Knights.

We understand that the people of [illegible] have determined to give the name of [illegible] Port to the little harbour of Dunleary, to be honoured by the debarkation of h[illegible]

Bell's Weekly Messeng[illegible]

Bombay.—Printed for the Proprietors, at the Gazette Office in Apollo Street.